TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. L. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY. JULY 27, 1882. 30.

For the Blade.

TWILIGHT PICTURES.

BY ROSS ROSE.

XI—THE FUNERAL RITE.

The days have come, the days have gone,
The chequered years are flowing on;
The day of strife, deep-dyed in blood,
Is with the years beyond the flood,
As surely with the wondrous past,
That land of shadows, dim and vast;
Another twilight hour is come,
How loud it sounds, that beetle's drum:
And dies the amber-lighted day,
The stars walk on their vaulted way.

I sit alone beside the hearth,
I see no fond, love lighted eyes:
I hear no voice of song nor mirth;
And shapes of fear about me rise.

'Tis not the night-bird's breezy call,
I hear the mourner's wailing cry,
And, O, they are not visions all,
Though only winds are passing by.

They are not shadows that I see,
That bring to-night the haunting pain,
That bring the gloom and fear to me,
They are not visions, wild and vain.

The wandering winds with viewless hands
Are knocking at my chamber door.
They sing the song of many lands,
Come in and tread about the floor.

And strike my heart with fingers cold,
The many-toned and chainless things,
They come from regions far and old,
And shadow me with inky wings.

The hours are running fast away,
The dark browed night will soon be dead,
'Tis only bitter woes that stay,
When wishes, hopes and joys have fled.

And is old Chaos coming back?
There hangs above a mighty shroud,
A whirling thing, so thick and black,
A heavy storm, wind-driven cloud.

And here I sit, and watch and wait,
I cannot weep, I cannot pray;
I know that now from out the gate,
They bear the early dead away.

And not a mourner there is seen,
Four stalwart men, with measured tread,
Pass onward to the churchyard green,
To lay away the early dead.

They bear no torch, no lantern's light;
Beneath the night and storm they go,
To lay away the dead at night,
With lips compressed and heads bent low.

They lower the coffin, spread the mold,
No sound falls on the listening ear;
Across their breasts their arms they fold,
For all is darkness, pain and fear.

The passing plague had caught his breath,
The plague is wandering on the air,
And that is why, alone in death,
Was left the loved one sleeping there.

I look on the bed where the daisies will bloom,
'Tis a dark, dark door, the steep, murky tomb;
I see a vision—a vision of light,
Of rapture and glory bursts on my sight.

Written Expressly for the Toledo Blade.

Throne and Scaffold.

A Historical Romance.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK II—THE KING.

CHAPTER VII.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

After innumerable slights and insults, which the unfortunate lady stood in too great terror of her affianced Lord to resent, King Henry the Eighth duly led to the matrimonial altar the Lady Anne of Cleves, and made her Queen of England.

As if conscious of his own shortcomings as a bridegroom, it would seem that the King desired to atone for want of affection by gorgeousness of display, for at the marriage of none of his consorts was there so great a display nor such lavish expense as on the occasion of that most distasteful of all his unions, which gave him Anne of Cleves for his Queen.

Anne's progress by water from Greenwich to Westminster was in truth a royal progress. Conducted by the King and his chief Ministers, she took a boat from Greenwich, attended on her voyage up the Thames by many peers and prelates, all in the gaily bedizened barges of state, handsomely emblazoned and adorned. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, were likewise in attendance with the 12 principal City companies, in barges garnished with pennons, banners and targets, with rich awnings and bands of music, within which, according to a previously quoted chronicler, the air "was being replenished with minstrelsy." All the way up the river the ships saluted the royal barge as it passed, and a mighty peal was fired from the great tower guns in goodly order, to greet and welcome the sovereign and his bride.

But too well aware that she had no hold upon the affections of her royal husband, Anne of Cleves heard, with alarm, as she recalled the fate of her predecessors in regal magnificence, of the deeds of violence which marked the early days of her Queenhood. Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, and Henry Pole, Lord Montague, beheaded: Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, committed to the Tower, served to show her with what an unscrupulous and arbitrary Monarch her fate was linked, and it is hard to blame her that, under the circumstances, she should have assumed an outward appearance of affection towards her husband which it was impossible she should feel, in the hope thereby to save herself, at all events, from the fate of the scaffold.

For Henry's behavior at this time it is hard to account. Though professing openly "that he could not overcome his aversion to her sufficiently to consider her as his wife," he yet permitted all the legislative forms to be complied with that acknowledged her as his consort and made her Queen of England. Though he talked to those about him in the coarsest terms of the lady who had crossed the seas to become his bride, and declared his determination to sever the connection as soon as convenient, he yet was seen repeatedly with her in public, where he was not wanting in those little gallantries and delicate attentions, which are befitting from a bridegroom to his bride.

An entertainment was given at Durham House in honor of the royal nuptials, in which all the nobles and knights of the court appeared sumptuously clad in white velvet, and a little later the Duke of Norfolk invited their majesties to a right royal entertainment, in which a masque, arranged upon the terrace of the river front of his splendid town mansion, was one of the chief features. The King and Queen were received with every show of respect by the Duke in person, and passed along the magnificent entrance hall of his mansion, which was lined by his gentlemen pensioners in light armor, and richly embroidered coats, who saluted, as Henry, holding his bride by the hand, trod the rich carpet which had been laid down, from one end of the hall to the other in honor of his visit.

Amongst those that day in attendance upon the King, was Godfrey Tavener, who did not fail to notice in passing, a gesture made him by Francis Derham, which betokened a desire to speak with him so soon as opportunity should offer, and Godfrey, who despite the not too moral worldly wisdom of his friend, found pleasure in his society, was no sooner relieved of his guard upon his sovereign, than he waited till such time as Derham, the ever-ready smile upon his face, the ever ready jest upon his lips, joined him at the back of the platform, which had been erected the better to enable the Duke's guests to witness the masque which the Duke had arranged with a splendor and magnificence which had rarely been equaled.

"Mark you, my lovelorn knight," said Derham in an undertone, as amidst a flourish of brass instruments the King and Queen took their seats in front of a gallery hung with cloth of gold, and above which waved proudly the royal standard of England; "mark you how His Majesty, though he be on his good behavior and extends his hand in all courtesy to his Flemish bride, has an eye which roves in quest of a brighter and prettier face. Ha! didst thou see that? By my troth, he hath a jest and a smile for Mistress Marian which might well turn a soberer head than her's. See, now, with what a demure air she takes her stand behind the chair of her royal mistress, and yet for all that innocent look I wager me she is thinking 'tis not the first time that King Hal hath preferred the maid to the mistress."

Knowing as much as Godfrey did of the understanding between the King and the daughter of Sir Gregory Oughtred, he forebore to make any remark.

"But why should we begrudge our sovereign the damsel of his fancy?" continued Derham. "We have the fever as well as he, though but for this cursed show, I had it in my mind to have passed the day with charming Kitty, and, in good sooth, I had arranged that while royalty and nobility gazed their fill at mummer's pranks, thou and I, my gentle Godfrey, should have paid a visit to a certain picture gallery we wot of, where the pictures to our fancy should have been endowed with nature's color."

"'Twould have been far more to my taste, and that thou knowest."

"Aye, but as if the devil had got wind of my intention, and was bent on marring sport, the order comes to me to attend His Grace of Norfolk, and that, forsooth, in such hot haste I scarce had time to don my livery and hurry hither, without a chance of acquainting her you wot of, that I must perforce be faithless to my tryst."

"And Cicely? What of her?"

"Faith, love is a selfish friend, Godfrey, and though methinks she would be on the watch for thee, I know not that I spoke a word of thy coming. But to-morrow, an it please your knightship, we will meet the maiden. Be with me at my lodgings by noon, and Cupid speed thee well in thy wooing."

"See," cried Godfrey, "the masque commences," and he pointed to the wide open space, in the center of which had been constructed the semblance of a huge tree trunk, about which twined ivy and other creepers, interspersed with flowers.

To the sound of lightsome music, came gaily tripping a number of children, dressed grotesquely as elves and hobgoblins, who frisked and danced in time to to the inspirating strains of the orchestra. Then as they fell back a bevy of beautiful girls, arrayed as wood-nymphs advanced to a rhythmic measure, waving wreaths of flowers around their heads, and dancing a stately step about the gnarled old forest tree.

So beautiful were the girls that sustained these characters, and in such exquisite taste were they robed, that exclamations of pleasure arose from the spectators on every hand, while those who, for their own ends, preferred rather to watch the King than the entertainment provided for his amusement, noted that, under shelter of the music, Henry turned and addressed some merry words to Mistress Marian, who stood behind the chair of her royal mistress, words which she acknowledged by a merry smile and hightened color.

"I'd wager my jeweled collar against a cup of sack, I named the next Queen of England," said Francis Derham.

Then, as the wood nymphs ceased their dance, coming apparently from the river itself, which flowed beneath the terrace, ascended Father Thames, followed by the other rivers of England, who advanced and did homage to the King and his consort, preparatory to rushing upon the maids who fled with screams of alarm, leaving the space clear for the indulgence of many wild and grotesque antics on the part of the rivers, who vied with each other in wild and eccentric leapings.

Then the music swelling angrily, rose to a perfect tumult, as bounding madly forward came a troop of satyrs and wild men of the woods, who attacked the rivers, but the rivers with cunning wisdom managed by some artifice to discover the wood nymphs in their concealment, and seizing them in their arms would have borne them away. Then the satyrs called to their aid the denizens of the forest, and lions, apes, and bears appeared upon the scene, while the river gods summoned hosts of fishes to fight upon their side, together with a monster crocodile artfully modeled which caused intense amusement to the spectators.

The battle waged furiously, accompanied by the blare of brazen instruments and the heavy pounding of guns, now one side then the other appearing to gain the advantage, but presently the music changed, and stringed instruments gave forth notes of exquisite softness which appeared to thrill the combatants to their hearts, for they ceased to struggle and to fight as the gnarled and contorted tree trunk, with its festoons of ivy and flowers, slowly parted in the center, and sinking out of sight by some concealed machinery, revealed in its place the Queen of Beauty, before whom all bent low in respectful salutation.

A cry of admiration arose from the spectators, for never had their gaze rested upon a more lovely figure than that which, with mingled dignity and grace stood before them with crown upon her fair white brow, and scepter extended, before which the satyrs of the wood, the beasts of the forest, and the fishes of the sea alike did reverence.

The King himself was the first to express his approval, nor did his evident delight lessen, when all those who had taken part in the masque formed a living passage to the steps of the richly decorated gallery through which the Queen of Beauty passed, stepping to the cadence of a joyous march, till she stood beneath the dais on which the King and Queen were seated.

"Look—look," cried Derham, seizing Godfrey's arm and gripping it with some force, "in heaven's name look and tell me what thou seest."

The Queen of Beauty was Lady Katherine Howard.

"What devil's trick is this?" He continued, and his face was white with rage, "by whose command is she here? By the mass, if this be the work of that fiend in friar's garb, I will have an account from him, be he fiend or priest."

"Hush! in the name of all the saints," cried Godfrey. "Your words have already drawn attention to us. It is ill speaking one's thoughts in so public a place."

"Well spoken, my rising courtier," replied Derham, and in a moment his old expression returned, and his old bantering vein was resumed, "by my troth we will let prudence guide us—even though our heart strings crack."

These last words were added in a lower tone, so that they reached Godfrey's ears alone.

Meanwhile the Queen of Beauty, kneeling at the King's feet, removed the crown she wore, and offered it to him in token of homage.

"Nay, [cried Henry rising and offering her his two hands, with which he raised her to her feet, "nay, even Kings do homage to beauty; sweet Majesty of Love, thou reignest here, and I am but a monarch deposed."

Then the King offered her the crown again, which she had removed, and as she made a gesture to decline it, he with his own hands replaced it on her fair young brow.

"I accept it as an omen," whispered the Duke of Norfolk, with a grim smile, to Gardiner, who stood by his side.

Francis Derham saw the action, though he could not hear the speech by which it was accompanied, and ground his teeth in impotent rage.

The courtiers and time-servers ever on the outlook for the latest fancy of their royal master, were not slow to observe the great effect of Katherine Howard's beauty upon the King, nor did they fail to note that after her appearance on the scene the maid of honor, who with white face and flashing eyes still stood behind the Queen's chair, received no more side glances nor merry jests from her sovereign who had no eyes for any other than the Queen of Beauty the Lady Katherine Howard, niece to his grace of Norfolk, who had thought it fit thus to introduce her to the notice of the King of England.

"Come," said Derham in half choked voice, "this is no place for me. 'Tis plain to see which way the cat jumps."

VIII.

JEALOUSY.

The King's marked distaste for his bride, no less than the passion with which Katherine Howard had inspired him, were the subjects of free comment at the Court of St. James, nor were those wanting who foretold the speedy downfall of Cromwell, who had been mainly instrumental in promoting the union with Anne of Cleves, and the separation of that ill-used lady from her fickle husband, either by judicial decree or the fatal headsman's ax.

The Spring dragged slowly by, and Cromwell having been used as a cat's paw by the King to procure the attainder of two ladies, allied the one by blood, the other by marriage, to the royal house of Plantagenet—Gertrude, Marchioness of Exeter, the widow of one of his previous victims, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the mother of another,—paid the penalty of his villainy. He was arrested in the Council Chamber, by the Duke of Norfolk, and sent to the tower, afterwards to atone by the forfeiture of his life for his share in bringing about the marriage with Anne of Cleves.

The King, who had been for some while living apart from his wife of six months, now professed scruples as to the legality of his marriage and it was plain to all that it was his intention to dissolve his union with the unfortunate lady, who, tempted by the glitter of the English crown, had been induced to cross the seas to become his wife.

Francis Derham had been dispatched by the Duke, his master, on some trivial mission to France, and thus separated from the court, had little opportunity of learning the steps which were being taken that might result in parting him for ever from the woman he loved, with all his heart and soul. Meanwhile for a space of some two months or more, Godfrey Tavener enjoyed frequent interviews with Cicely in the maid's chamber at the house of the Dowager Duchess, where he was now admitted as an acknowledged visitor.

Of Marion Oughtred he had seen but little since the occasion when the King had interrupted their *tete-a-tete*, nor had he any desire to renew an intimacy with one whom he believed to be essentially false by nature, and whom he despised for so readily lending herself to coquetry, if nothing more, with Henry. It was consequently not a little to his surprise that he received a message through a page that Mistress Oughtred craved his company for a while in a private chamber of the palace.

Though the passing fancy for Marian, which at one time threatened to oust Cicely from his heart, had long since vanished, though he looked upon her as unworthy an honest man's true regard, he had still some pity for her as he recalled how in an hour she had fallen from her position of royal favorite back to the mere attendant on the Queen, whom she would fain have supplanted. He had never joined in the mocking laughter of those who exulted in the ruin of whatever lofty ambition she might at one time have entertained, and believing it could be only on some matter of pressing moment she could have sent for him, he proceeded without delay to the apartment indicated by the messenger.

As he pushed aside the tapestry hangings which guarded the entrance to the chamber, he found the room already tenanted by several others, including Sir Hubert Hayward, Lord Tailebois, and, much to his surprise, the mother of the maids from the town mansion of the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, who was in earnest conversation with Marian, as he entered.

Marian greeted him with the bright merry smile, which had nearly captured his heart in the days that had been, and as if by preconcerted plan, all the other occupants of the room withdrew to some little distance, and in groups entered into some earnest discussion, leaving him at liberty to indulge in private conversation with the fair lady at whose bidding he was present, if such should be her will.

"So Sir Knight," she said, in a bantering vein, "the age of chivalry is passed, and the lady must needs now sue for the attendance, which was once given her unsolicited. It fears me Sir Godfrey Tavener hath but a short memory."

"On the contrary, Madame," answered Godfrey, bowing, "my memory is so good that it hinders me from intruding where I doubt my welcome."

She looked at him curiously, as if doubting what construction to put upon his words, but after a moment's hesitation she stretched out her hand quickly and impulsively, as she said in a low, thrilling voice:

"And it is thus we poor weak women are misunderstood. Had Lord Tallebois, or Sir Hubert Hayward, or even Martin Underwood spoken thus I could have comprehended, but you, Godfrey—you who constituted yourself my champion and whose right arm protected me as I shall ne'er forget—you are not the mere butterfly of the Court. Come, come, it is hard for a woman to speak, but let us be friends."

"It shall be my pride to deserve the honor," answered Godfrey, as he raised her white hand to his lips.

"And the sword which was once unsheathed in my defense is still at my service?" said Marian, lightly, with a half laugh.

"Should a similar danger menace you," responded Godfrey.

"By my troth, my gallant knight picks his phrases and names his conditions," exclaimed Marian, with a note of displeasure sounding through the airy tone in which she continued the conversation; "the saints be praised, I am little likely to brave the dangers of the roads and woods nor run the chance of again encountering robbers in ambuscade. Methinks, Sir Godfrey, 'tis but poor courtesy to tell a lady of the court of our most puissant King that if she be again attacked by marauders the reluctant blade will flash in her defense."

"What would you with me?" asked Godfrey. "If Mistress Oughtred hath wrongs to avenge, there be doubtless others with a stronger claim than I can boast to champion her."

"Let us be friends," she repeated a second time.

"Friends—with all my heart," quoth Godfrey, "if that be all."

"The holy saints preserve us from the conceit of these court warriors!" cried Marian, and she laughed uneasily. "These gay knights of the banqueting hall and the lady's chamber, who think more of their touch upon the lute than their grasp on the sword. Have no fear, Sir Knight, that I would sap thy loyalty to the fair Cicely. Ha, you start? You knew not that I was a sharer in your secret, but there are little birds at court that whisper even such trivial nothings as the love of a simple knight for a base born girl. What, you flush, and would retort upon me? Fie, fie, Sir Knight. Would you quarrel with a woman, and one who has but now offered unasked her friendship?"

"Was it for this you sent for me?" asked Godfrey, coldly.

"And now my man in armor is business-like—'was it for this you sent for me?'" and she mimicked his tones. "By my faith, you should rather have been a merchant with pen behind your ear, than knight with sword upon your thigh. Is Sir Godfrey Tavener so courted by fair damsels that he hath not an hour for an old friend, and must time his visit and reckon the value of his words at so much per score? 'Was it for this you sent for me?' Oh, for shame! Were I to tell the tale, thy character for gallantry would perish on the spot."

She laughed again, with that clear, ringing laugh which one time thrilled like music in his ears, but now had not the power to cause his pulse to beat one single throb the faster.

"If it be in my power to serve you in aught," said Godfrey, a little embarrassed. "If it were only for the memory of the days to which you refer, I am in truth at your service."

"That is better—much better," she said with a smile, "but yet somewhat coldly spoken. Canst thou put no fire in thy words, no heart in thy utterance? No, no; I see it all. This lovesick swain, as he passes through the gilded chambers of the palace sees nought but Cicely upon the walls. The music which once could thrill his ears sings now but Cicely, and if one would claim but one short hour of his time, and he not look sad, melancholy and woe-begone, one must humor his fancy, and e'en talk—Cicely."

Godfrey made no answer, but his telltale eyes were bent on the floor.

"Be it so. Come then, Sir Knight; an you will no longer whisper sweet phrases to me, as once it was your pleasure, you shall even have your own will. We will talk, and the subject of our conversation shall be—Cicely."

"'Twere better that the birds of whom you spoke but now should complete their history and tell you all," replied Godfrey.

"What, ungracious still? I prithee Sir Godfrey, speak to me of love, and since it may not be that love is mine, speak all the same, and tell me of her at whose feet you sigh and beseech." As she spoke, she clasped her two white hands in an imploring attitude while the roguish merriment beamed from the corners of her eyes.

"It cannot be the subject is of interest to you," replied Godfrey, but in a softer tone, for it seemed to him that he had been needlessly ungracious.

"The saints defend us! How many times must I assure you of my interest? Besides, Sir Godfrey, is not obedience to a lady's will the first behest of a true and loyal knight? So proceed—tell me now doth she smile upon you? Doth she praise Heaven that threw in her way so comely a man? Doth she sigh and cast her eyes downward—this way—and murmur no, and mean yea, all the while?"

"A truce, I pray you, Madam, to this jesting," cried Godfrey, ill at ease, yet hardly knowing in what manner most effectually to stop the bantering tongue of Mistress Marian.

"Then a truce it shall be,—but tell me—and see, I no longer jest—is there not yet another fortunate man, who hath found a kind and gracious damsel, in the house of her dowager Grace of Norfolk? Hast thou not a friend lured into the same snare with thyself? Come tell me—I would fain hear of these court gallantries—they amuse me."

"You will hear not of them from me, fair lady. It requires one with a smoother tongue, and a readier wit to talk scandal."

"Nay then; if thou fearest to betray thy friend, I will speak still more plainly. Your friend, Francis Derham, does not pay his court to some one of the dowager's household?"

"If my friend made me his confidant, it would not be in the expectation that I should betray him."

"You have at least learnt caution, since our last interview," said Marian, with more than a shade of vexation in her voice.

"I know how to be faithful to my friend," answered Godfrey.

"I would the Virgin would send me such a friend," sighed Marian. Then after a moment she resumed, "God forbid that I should pry into the secrets of Master Derham, or that I should ask you to be guilty of a breach of faith; but, draw nearer, let me prove to you that I know more than you imagine. The lady whom Francis Derham visits is the Lady Katherine Howard, His Majesty's latest fancy. Save the mark how many wives would he have?"

"Since you know so much, Madam, it seems a pity you should have troubled me with useless questions."

"It was my fancy, sir, as it is now, to ask you and conjure you to reply to me in all honesty and faith. Tell me what are the relations 'twixt your friend and this Mistress Howard? Do they love each other, think you? Are they pledged together? Hath he married her? Quick, think you they be wed? Are they man and wife, think you?"

"In truth, fair lady, I know not," answered Godfrey carelessly.

"And yet they tell me," continued Marian, speaking more eagerly, "they tell me he hath publicly called her wife, and that she hath answered to the name. Is that so?"

"In very truth, Mistress Marian, I have enough of affairs of mine own, and reck little of my neighbor's."

"But tell me—tell me, Godfrey I implore, to satisfy a woman's idle curiosity, what do they say? What do the damsels who wait upon her say? Your own Cicely, for example, what does she say of Katherine Howard?"

"Faith," answered Godfrey indifferently, "little more than that when the law permits she may be Queen of England, and she will."

"No," cried Marian springing to her feet, her eyes flashing and her tiny fists clenched, "no—that she never shall be."

"Few dare to contest the King's will," retorted Godfrey.

"Aye," answered Marian, and she gripped his arm in her eagerness, "but if she be married already? Though whether it were not a better and a fuller revenge to let her wed where her ambition directs, and then—then—then when she thinks to have reached the pinnacle of power, the hight of glory—then—then to let the storm break upon her—then to draw the veil before the throne and reveal the scaffold. Anna Boleyn perished by the headsman's ax for less than this."

And thus it was that Marian Oughtred, unable longer to conceal her passionate jealousy, discovered her scheme to Godfrey Tavener.

Godfrey started at the vehemence with which she spoke, and would have willingly withdrawn rather than become an auditor of her expressions of spite and ill-will towards Katherine, but she still retained her grasp upon his arm, and he had no choice but to listen.

"You know all now," she said, "if you are my friend, you will help me; you must find out for me the exact relations between those two; you must tell me everything, your position as the lover of Cicely, and the friend of Derham gives you opportunities which no one else possesses. See, I have thrown off the mask to you, for I know you will not betray me."

"I can understand," replied Godfrey, speaking very slowly, "I can understand that you, to appease your jealousy, to gratify your anger, should compass this deed, but why should I? What affair is it of mine? What benefit shall I reap if I betray the confidence reposed in me?"

"Ask what you will," cried Marian, and her eyes rested full on his, and he felt her warm breath upon his cheek, "ask what you will—I will refuse you nothing."

"And it is for this," cried Godfrey, starting back and shaking her hand from his arm, "it is for this then that I am to betray my friend and the lady my friend loves! Mistress Oughtred you have ill read the character of Godfrey Tavener, if you think he could stoop to aught so base. The saints be praised, I have too truly the instincts of a loyal knight, a faithful friend to disgrace the spurs I wear, or to be false to whatever confidence may be reposed in me."

"Then you refuse?"

"Absolutely and decidedly."

"Take care—take care," cried Marian in a suppressed voice that quivered with anger, "see that you, too, do not stand by her side; the tower is capacious, the scaffold is roomy, and the headsman's ax is sharp enough for two, Beware, Sir Godfrey Tavener."

Godfrey's only reply was a low bow as with firm step and haughty tread he drew aside the arras and quitted the room.

Godfrey laughed at the threats which accompanied his exit—such attempts at coercion were only fit for laughter—but another matter filled him with apprehension, and gave food for serious reflection.

He was ignorant, for he had never cared to learn the exact connection existing between Francis Derham and the Lady Katherine Howard, but he in common with others, had heard him address her as "wife," and had repeatedly seen him kiss her in public, but beyond an idle rumor amongst the maids to which he was disposed to attach little credence, he had no reason to suppose they had gone through the marriage ceremony together, but be that as it might he felt he should be failing in his duty towards his friend, if he did not convey to him some inkling at all events, without compromising Marian of the plot which was being formed against Katherine Howard.

But here he was awkwardly situated. If the plotters only desired to prevent Katherine Howard being elevated to the highest position in the realm, that was a scheme in which they might rely upon the hearty co-operation of Derham, but if the scheme was more subtile, and compassed her disgrace and ignominious death, after she should have become the King's bride, it required no little ingenuity to thwart the malicious stratagem.

That Derham should be abroad, greatly complicated matters. That he had been got out of the way was doubtless the work of the Duke of Norfolk, who was not likely to be ignorant of his constant communication with his niece. To endeavor to speak to the Lady Katherine himself would be worse than useless, though he might manage to convey her a hint through Cicely.

Thus deliberating, and unable to arrive at any solution of the difficulty without consulting the absent Derham, when nightfall came, he wrapped himself in his cloak, and bent his steps to Lambeth, on the bare possibility that his friend might have returned, or if not, that some of his companions, might have news of him and be aware how much longer his stay abroad was likely to be protracted.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CAMPING OUT.

The Romance and the Reality of It.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"You must have had a jolly time camping out," said a gentleman, meeting a member of the Twenty-third the day after the return of "Ours."

"Pretty fair," said the National Guardsman, tenderly brushing a fly from his sun blistered nose.

"Oh, yes, we envied you immensely, old boy," said the gentleman, "you enjoyed a regular picnic, I have no doubt."

"It was something of a picnic," said the National Guardsman, in a sad tone of voice, and carefully extracting a thistle burr from his whiskers.

"You are looking a hundred per cent. better than when you started," said the gentleman enthusiastically.

"Am I?" said the guardsman indifferently.

"Oh, yes; you are all tanned up. How I should enjoy such a trip," said the gentleman.

"Would you?" asked the guardsman in a still more gloomy tone of voice.

"To be sure," said the gentlemen. "You must have been in a regular gale from the moment you struck the camp ground. Such a novelty, too, living in tents."

"It was rather novel," said the guardsman, in a still more doleful voice."

"Yes it couldn't help being so," said the gentleman. "I suppose you gained a lot of knowledge about guard-mounting and all that sort of thing?"

"We ain't quite so fresh as when we left," said the guardsman with a bitter smile.

"I suppose you lived high too," said the gentleman. "Lots of fresh eggs, chickens, new potatos and all that sort of thing."

"The living was high," said the guardsman. "About as high as I ever ran against."

"How romantic it must have been gathered about the camp-fires at night, and imagining an enemy within a mile or so eager for your blood. Now if you wasn't so young it would have brought back old war times to your mind I'm sure," said the gentleman. "I suppose you did picket duty all night with no one to keep you company but the silent stars?"

"Yes, I did a little picket duty," said the guardsman. "The cow cost me just $40."

"Cow—I don't understand you," said the gentleman.

"Well, the beast couldn't give the countersign, so I fired," said the noble guardian of the of the State.

"You don't mean to say that you killed another person's cow," said the gentleman. "What a sad mistake."

"You just go to sleep in the woods and have something come rushing at you through the bushes in the darkness, and see what you'd do," said the guardsman. "Perhaps you imagine it's fun sitting up three or four nights' running, and getting your feet wet, and imagining a party of tramps is going to pounce upon you at any moment. Perhaps you think it jolly being frightened out of a sound sleep at 4 o'clock in the morning by a confounded drum, after you have been playing poker until 3. You may call it romantic eating in a tent that is apt to come rattling down about your ears at any moment. You may call it the best kind of sport being drilled in the hot sun three or four times a day before a lot of country bumpkins. You may consider it fun to be locked up in the guard house just because you happened to have a good hand when the roll call sounded, and then lose a big stake into the bargain. Perhaps you do. Perhaps you would like to join our regiment and go out with us next Summer. No, not with us; for I'll be bound if they ever get me into such a snap again if there is any virtue in doctor's cirtificates," and the gallant guardsman made a bolt into a beer saloon to drown his harrowing recollections in drink.

No Nonsense.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

There is something peculiar about Mexican soldiery. Whey they go after an enemy somebody is almost certain to be hurt

---

CICILY.

CONCLUDED.

Well, you guess what he found? A whole family laughing and making game of him, mocking at the pain which had driven him away, the love which had brought him back; my laugh—Heaven help me, mine!—the loudest in the party, my hand aiding in the jest which was amusing a set of thoughtless boys. "And so," he wrote, "I went away, and I write this now to bid you good-bye. My eyes have been opened at last, and I see only too plainly that the years which have only intensified my love for you have withered yours at the root, that my visits have been a weariness, my fidelity a jest. Perhaps some day I may live to be thankful that I have learnt this lesson ever so late, but I cannot do so yet; nor can I bring myself to the useless pain of meeting you again. I go back to my old lodgings at once, and sail for Canada this week. Would to Heaven you had told me the truth which sends me from you before, but I do not blame you for not doing so. You were always gentle at heart, and I believe you could not bear to hurt me to my face." And then he bade God bless me, and signed himself, "Yours ever faithfully, Richard Meredith."

What do other people [illegible] or say when such blows fall on them? How do they feel? I seem to feel nothing, to think nothing. I am crushed, that is all, and like a crushed creature I sit there crouched up with the letter on my knees, deaf and blind and dead to all around me; and the hours go by and people call me; but I don't hear; and someone comes in and speaks, but I don't understand, and when the words are repeated startle them by breaking into a short, harsh laugh. "Dinner, and the young gentlemen making a noise, and will I go down and carve?" Dinner and carving! and Dick, my Dick, gone away, gone—unless God be merciful and help me to keep him—gone forever! Are they mad that they who have brought me to this expect me to go down to them, when my heart is breaking and my whole soul one wild ache to get him and put my arms round his neck, and beg him, pray him, to forgive me! Are they mad or stones?

Well, I go down. I cut the meat and serve the pudding; and though I cannot say one word, and there must be something in my face which frightens the boys, for they stare at me with wondering eyes, and are strangely good and quiet, I never break down once, or rise until the meal is quite ended; and then at last I escape, and as I write to Dick the tears which have been frozen till now break forth like rain and blot the words as fast as they are penned.

For, of course, I answer him. I have read—in novels—of girls who, when they have hurt or angered their lovers, are too proud to write or say one word for pardon; but I am not like that. I love him too dearly, ill as I may have proved it, and stupid and shy as I have been of showing my affection by outward signs, I am too conscious of the depth of his love for me to let any false shame or misunderstanding rest between us; and so I write and just tell him the whole truth about that luckless scene; tell him how dear he is to me, and beg him humbly and with tears to forgive me and love me still; not to give up his journey (if he has accepted the post I know that cannot be), but at least to come to me before he goes and say good-by; and to take my promise that, at whatever time he wants me, I will be ready to be his wife, whether he can come back for me, or I have to go out to him. Other women have done that much for men who love them, and why not I for Dick, who has waited for me longer than many lovers already, and signs himself mine "faithfully" still?

So my letter is finished at last, and I walk across the fields myself (I will not trust it to any other hand) to put it in the post. I do not do so in our own village I started with that intention, but a remembrance of my swollen eyes and pale, tear-blotched face deters me. I dare not show myself in the little street where man, woman and child knows "Miss Cecily and her lover," and will make their comments on my woe-begone appearance; so I walk on briskly to the hamlet two or three miles off, and I dare say the fresh air and exercise do me good; for, though my hand trembles as I drop the missive into the worm-eaten slit of the rustic post-office, I feel better already when it is done; and as I turn slowly homeward I fall to counting the hours that must pass before it is in Dick's hands, and again those other hours before I can get his answer. If he writes by return I cannot hear till the morning of the day but one following, but he may not be able to write so quickly; and, on the other hand, if he comes instead of writing—ah, God grant it! that would be good indeed—he might be with me as early as to-morrow afternoon. With that thought it is impossible to be utterly down-hearted, and I reach home with my mind braced to wait, if not cheerfully, at least with patience.

And I do wait, wait patiently indeed, but with a daily lessening hope, a daily failing heart; for Dick does not come, nor is there any answer to my poor, tear-blotted letter. Suns rise and suns set. The daises ope their red-tipped petals to the morn, the wood-sorrel folds her emerald leaves at dusk. The swallows that dipped and shot like living arrows through the sunlight of the early day hie to their nests beneath the eaves at night; but neither by day nor night comes there any answer to my prayer for pardon. Gradually, gradually the bitter truth creeps into my heart that those words, "yours faithfully," meant, not what my foolish trust believed, but the brief signature of stern formality. Dick has left me. His love, tried perhaps before to stretching, snapped before the forced merriment of that foolish laugh; and because he had not the heart to say so, he has held his peace and gone; gone for good.

It is astonishing to see how little the family seems to think of his departure. To be sure they know nothing of the cause. How should they, unless I told them? and that, somehow, I cannot bring myself to do. After all, the most of them are only children, and they did not mean to hurt me; besides, while there is any hope of his coming or writing, I would not have them guess we had quarrelled at all; and afterward—afterward it is too late. Words may embitter, they cannot heal a broken heart; and so I hold my secret close and only wince in silence when I hear them talking lightly of Dick's going to Canada; or when Francis, to tease me, asks if I ever expect to see him back again, and what I will bet that he doesn't find a new flame on the voyage out. Even little Teddy invests in a toy-boat to play at "Cissy's Dick sailing away," and father calmly says it was a good thing he went. He thought the lad an utter fool to refuse such a berth the first time it was offered; and though it was a pity he hadn't time to come and say good-bye, it would never have done to risk losing it by farewells that can be said just as well on paper. That is all; and after a while even that sort of talk dies out, and except for an occasional question or remark Dick might almost be forgotten; and no one notices how pale and silent I have grown, or how resolutely I shrink from even the few gayeties which crop up in our quiet neighborhood. "Cecily was always quiet," "Cecily likes staying at home," "What a much more sociable girl Kitty is?" that is what the family and the little world outside say; and it is true enough. There is only one thing I want now, and that is, to be let alone to drudge away at those household duties which once came between my Dick and me, but which are all I have left now to help me to carry on my cross from day to day, and to keep me from that "sorrow's crown of sorrow, remembering happier things."

It is Spring again now; the second Spring since my lover left me. Twice already have the fields been red with poppies, and the deep woods brown with falling leaves. Twice have we dressed the church with ivy and holly, and hung big bushes of mistletoe in the vicarage hall. Francis has "passed" long ago and got his commission. Tom is at Rugby; and the mother of the twins has come home from India and taken her offspring away; and now it is Spring once more, and instead of being in the country to watch the ferns uncurl their fuzzy green fronds, or to wade ankle-deep among the lush grasses of the water-meadows for the marsh-marigolds's golden blossoms, I am making my way slowly, and with the nervous air of a country-girl unused to noise or crowds, through the narrow streets and dingy squares of one of the most closely packed districts in the heart of London. I have come to town to buy summer dresses for Kitty and Maude, and on other domestic business; but these duties have been achieved; and now, before I go home again, I am bound on an errand which, though I would not dare own it to any one (for indeed I know it to be vain and foolish) has been pressing on my heart ever since I left home, with a yearning persistence to which, even though it be unmaidenly, I cannot choose but yield.

It [illegible] to visit Dick's lodgings, where he always [illegible] when he was in London; and the address of which I have known by heart this many a year. Perhaps they may be occupied by other people, in which case my journey will have been in vain; but if not I feel as if it would be a comfort to me afterward just to have breathed the air he breathed, to sit in the chair where he must have sat and read my letters many a time and oft; and I have no fear of meeting him. He is in Canada still, that much I learnt only a little while ago from a line in a Montreal paper, sent to me by a friend who knew us both; and perhaps I have a faint idea in my mind that the landlady (Dick used to say she was a kind, motherly old woman) may tell me something more of him.

I go there accordingly, and make my little excuse about waiting to see the rooms for a friend—I hope it is not very wrong to say so—and even manage to get out his name as the person who once recommended them to me. That proves an "open sesame," however, for Mrs. Brown beams with smiles on the instant, and begs me to walk up stairs, "which fortunately the rooms are vacant and just as they were when Mr. Meredith was there hisself, for times and again he'd said to her: 'Now, Mrs. Brown, don't you go doing nothing to these rooms; for comforbler they couldn't be, and if ever I return to London it's back to them I shall come and nowhere else' And, by the way, ma'am, if so be you're a friend of that dear gentleman's perhaps you can give me his address. There's a letter been laying 'ere for him ever so long. It come about six weeks after he left, inclosed in a note to 'the owner of the 'ouse, saying as whoever posted it had dropped it into a gap between the post-box and the inside of the wall, and there it had stuck, no one finding it till a few days before. My son said as how they ought to ha' opened it, an' sent it back to the writer; but maybe (as it come from some little country place) they didn't know; and 'twasn't for me to take such a liberty. Besides, I've been thinking all along as Mr. Meredith might turn up any day. I'm sure when he went away he looked that miserable as I shouldn't ha' wondered to seen him home the next mail—but, dear heart, miss, how deadly white you be! Sit 'ee down a minute, do 'ee sit down while I run for a glass of water. You do look ill to be sure."

Do I? But I cannot answer or protest. I am standing here in Dick's own room, the room where he sat and worked and wrote many and many a letter to me in the happy days of old; the last room, perhaps, in which he ever ate a meal or rested before he sailed away from me and England together; and yet I cannot look at it. I cannot think of it. A haze has come before my eyes, and a numbness over my brain, for there on the table before me lies my letter, the very letter, blotted with tears and soiled and crumpled with age, which I posted with my own hand two years ago, and which—ah! I see it all now, how could I think him so hard, so unforgiving, I who ought to have known his nature better!—which he never received at all.

I must be very weak, or the shock is too great; for as Mrs. Brown leaves the room I sit quietly down and faint away.

It is only for a minute, however. The sunbeams which were shining on a pot of yellow crocuses in the window have not moved a hair's breadth; and faintly on the clear, cool air I can still hear the bells from some distant church which were calling the people to a saint's day service when I came in. Even Mrs. Brown has not returned with the water, and there is a buzz of voices downstairs, hers and some of her lodgers' perhaps who have delayed her; but I am not sorry for it. I want a moment or two to rally my scattered senses and steady my shaken nerves. I have been bold enough in coming here at all, I who bade my lover go without one tender word or kiss for fear of a school-boy's laugh; but all my courage is gone now before the sight of that soiled and yellow envelope, and the thought of those long, long, weary months of waiting, those longer, wearier months of disappointment and abandonment which have robbed the roses from my cheeks and the brightness from my eyes, and sent Dick away, a lonely and embittered man, to a foreign land. And there is no recalling them, no going back; for who knows where he is now, or if he has not forgotten me altogether, perhaps learnt to love someone better—There is a step at the door; but though I know it is Mrs. Brown I cannot look up, or raise my head from the hard deal table where it is bowed. All my long self-restraint, all my painful, pitiful efforts at womanly reticence and bravery have broken down at last in a burst of childish grief; and the tears so long held back break forth in a blinding rain, and my face is hidden in my hands. So it happens that someone coming in sees me before I see him, or can so much as dry my eyes, and utters an exclamation of surprise.

"I beg your pardon," he adds very quickly. "I only came in because my old landlady has been telling me something about a letter, and a lady—" And then he breaks off, for I have lifted my head and as our eyes meet there is a cry.

"Cecily! Cecily! is it you? Oh, my darling, my love, what good angel brought you here to give me a sight of you!" and somehow, somehow, in one moment, all the pain and grief and weariness, all the bitter bravery of days when "the burden laid upon me seemed greater than I could bear" are gone, blotted out like breath from a glass; and there is nothing but joy and peace and rest, rest perfect and serene to mind and heart and body: for I am in my lover's arms, and my tired head is down upon his breast, and I hear his voice, the dear, tender voice of old, murmuring prayers for forgiveness mingled with such words of love and fondness as I never thought would greet my ears again on this side of the grave.

The bells have ceased to chime. The yellow crocuses bend and shiver before the sharp cold breeze, but the two stand in the April sunshine, and the light which falls on Dick's bronzed head and kisses the crushed white hyacinths in my breast, is no brighter than that which brightens our two hearts on this the sweetest springtime of our lives.—*All the Year Round.*

AN ANCIENT CITY.

Further Results From the Central America Explorations.

Some weeks ago the news came from Central America that M. Desire Charnay, the explorer, sent thither by Mr. Lorillard, of New York, had discovered the "Phantom City," of which Stephens heard, and which one of his informants claimed to see from a lofty mountain top. It was hoped that the discovery might establish the existence of a settlement of the ancient races of the country far in the wilderness, and throw much new light on prehistoric America. In the *North American Review* for July, M. Charnay tells what he saw. He was in the country of the Lacondones, near the Guatemala border, and was making his way with difficulty. The natural obstacles of the wild country were great, and besides he was suffering from an attack of fever. To his surprise, on reaching the City, he found an Englishman, Mr. Alfred Maudsley, was ahead of him. He was only an amateur, however, and bade M. Charnay regard the conquest as his own.

Lorillard City, as M. Charnay calls the place, consists of palaces, temples and houses resembling those of Palenque, erected on the top of natural elevations which the builders rendered accessible by esplanades and flights of steps. There are the same hieroglyph characters in the inscriptions, and the same personages and facial types on the bas reliefs. [illegible] Toltec settlement. The buildings have been greatly disfigured by time, the plaster and the interior decorations having fallen away. The vaults are convex, concave and plane, while at Palenque plane surfaces, and at Comalcalco and Kaboh concave ones are in the ascendant. Two walls in [illegible] of the two palaces come together without [illegible] keystone, while each palace has a massive wall rising above the roof, with oblong openings like windows.

The great temple is still standing. It is built on the summit of a pyramid 125 feet in hight, and faces towards the river. The wall above the roof reminds one of the edifices in Yucatan described by Stephens. In the middle of this wall once stood an enormous statue, only fragments of which remain. Among the bas reliefs of its three portals was one which exhibits two human beings of the Palenque type, each holding in the hand a regular Latin cross with flowered arms. The interior of the temple consists of a long, narrow corridor with openings in the rear wall into four oratories or little chapels. There is a similar chapel at the right hand end of the corridor, and at the left hand end is a little dwelling room, probably intended for the use of the servitor of the temple. In the little chapel, in the middle, is a platform about two feet high, on which once stood a large idol, finely sculptured. Its fragments now lie on the floor. The natives offered incense to it until it fell, since which they have ceased to frequent the City. To the left of the temple is a palace with sleeping places of cement, doubtless for those who served the temple. The great toccalli, or perhaps the fortress, stands in the rear of the temple. It is a pyramid 200 feet high, and on the esplanade at its top six palaces formerly stood, of which the ruins of one remain. M. Charnay hardly thinks he has reached Stephens' "Phantom City." The name probably belongs to one discovered in Chiapas on the other side of the mountains. This he was unable to reach through sickness and fatigue. He therefore went to the City of Mexico, there to make castings for the Lorillard museum.

He has reached the opinion, after repeated examinations of the forests, that no argument for the age of the ruins can be based on the age of the trees. The concentric rings grow very fast in the hot and humid climates, and the hardest wooded trees rarely live more than 200 years. Monuments whose ages are certainly known, and which cannot date from a period anterior to 1430 or 1440 and were destroyed or abandoned in 1696, are in the same condition as those of Palenque or Lorillard City, and the forest that surrounds and is preying upon them is of the same age. The same conclusions have been set forth more in detail in some of the author's earlier articles, and they refute, on apparently good grounds, the prevalent theories of the vast antiquity of Central American civilization. The Scriptures also show a relationship between American and Asiatic—perhaps the Buddhist—faiths, and incline one to repose some confidence in the Chinese story of the Fuh Siang voyage to the unknown west in the fourth century of the Christian era.

CATCHING A CRAB.

A Young Lady Getting Even With a Practical Joker.

San Francisco Post.

They tell a story of a would be funny broker, who last season adopted a most fiendish method of getting even with one of the chronic flirts who are said to make the piazzas here lively later in the season. He obtained half a dozen energetic crabs from the fishing beach, and, watching for an opportunity when no one was in a particular tank except the inconsistent fair object of his vengeance, he dropped in the crustaceans (way up term for crabs.) The young [illegible] her natatorial exercises (jam up for paddling) a few moments longer, when she suddenly uttered a blood curdling shriek, and was helped up the ladder with a crab hanging to her pink little toe. She had several consecutive epileptic fits while the marine corn doctor was being removed. The Mephistolean glee of the broker, however, gave him away, and for fear of some counter trick, he decided to bathe early in the morning thereafter. A few days after that the bath house keeper was startled by some terrible yells, and hastily entering the tank house, he beheld the broker floundering out with a big jagged toothed spring rat trap clenched on his heel.

"Who the devil put this horrid thing in the water?" roared the broker.

"I did sir," sweetly replied the crabbed young lady of the aforementioned, stepping out of the bath room "I put it there to catch those horrid crabs, you know.

The broker went home on a crutch.

Public and Private Credit.

Nashville Letter in Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Yes, gentlemen," said a bad fellow-citizen (haranguing a crowd of eager auditors on the corner of Church and Cherry streets, Monday afternoon); "yes, gentlemen, give me a straight-out, State-credit platform, with a debt-payer on it, or give me—Alvin Hawkins! There is nothing dearer to my heart, gentlemen, than the honor of old Tennessee, God bless her! Talk about fifty and three! For the sake of harmony I mout er stood fifty and four, but d—n me, I ain't in favor of paying dollar for dollar, interest in full, and"—Just at this point an "old neighbor" slipped up behind the orator, and slapping him on the shoulder, suggested: "I wish, then, while you're in the mood, you'd pay me that five dollars you borrowed about three years ago! You needn't say you haven't got the money this time, Jim, for the cashier of the First National Bank tells me he just cashed a $118 check for you."

"You get out," said Jim, turning round, "Why couldn't you wait till I got through? You're always too previous."

But he didn't fork over—alee samee.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 27.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

A Methodist Church in Attleboro, Mass., has organized an Anti-gossip Society.

Nearly 18,000 harvesters, an unusual number, have gone from Ireland to England this year.

California editors use $50 gold pieces for paper weights, and yet they are no happier than us chaps who use brickbats.

Harry Garfield, son of the late Pres. Garfield, is now making a pedestrian tour through the Catskill Mountains in company with several other fellow students of Williams College.

John McCullough is going with Gen. Sherman and Sec. Lincoln to Yellowstone Park, but will return to civilization in time to open his theatrical season on September 4, at St. Paul, Minn.

The ex-King of Naples has been living in obscurity in a small hotel in Paris, their existence varied only by an occasional visit to some quiet seaside place on the French coast. This Summer they have been to Coburg.

Texas lawyers expelled one of their number for unprofessional conduct in collecting a bill from a client by ramming a revolver down his throat instead of bringing an action. The lawyer's excuse was that he wanted the money.

The old trick of dwellers near Waterloo and other historic battlefields of Europe—sowing bullets and other debris of war a little before the season of tourists sets in—has been learned and practiced, they say, by the farmers in Virginia.

Ben Thompson, manager of a theater at San Antonio, Texas, appeared on the stage while a fight was in progress and quelled it by shooting three bullets through the nibs of three gas burners, just to show how easily he could hit the disturbers if he tried.

Lord Exeter had a great wood sale in Burghley Park, England, and it was very remarkable for the very high prices realized by most of the lots. One fine old oak was bought for $380 by a Stamford cabinet maker, who meant to work it up into keepsakes.

[illegible] the latest canal projects is that of [illegible]chester, England, to [illegible] Liverpool and Man[illegible] the latter place accessible at all times to [illegible]going vessels. The lowest estimate of the cost is $25,000,000.

An English parson gives ginger ale at the Lord's Supper. Lady Brassey mentions that in one of the South Sea Islands the missionaries had to substitute cocoanut milk for wine, as the cup [illegible] reached the third communicant without replenishing. Possibly the parson has had similar painful experience.

Edwin Booth seems to be making a great deal of fame, but no money, in London. His audiences are most enthusiastic, and the newspaper critics praise him almost unstintedly, but his engagement is at a time of the year when it is unfashionable to go to the theater, and the receipts are not large.

From *Judy:* Lady visitor—"Your boy looks very bad, Mrs. Jones; what's the matter?" Mrs. Jones—"Yes, ma'am, he be very bad; an' what's more, the doctors has made him worse. I'm sure we poor people need to pray with all our hearts 'From all false doctorin', good Lord deliver us.' I never saw its meaning afore."

An area of 93,000 acres has been planted with trees in Kansas under the new law relating to arboriculture. The cotton tree was largely planted on account of its rapid growth, and 6,000 acres were set with walnut trees. The expectation is that this will operate, in course of time, to relieve the climate of its extreme dryness.

Corn is not easily identified, and farmers who choose to mix their neighbors' crops with their own by night can hardly ever be convicted. In this dilemma, a secret society at Ewing, Ind., whips every man suspected of corn thieving in that neighborhood, each member striking one blow, so as to equalize the responsibility for mistakes.

FOR THE LADIES.

Palmistry is the latest craze in English society, and there never was a neater excuse for showing a pretty hand for a long and earnest gaze.

A Philadelphia girl has disabled four young men with a croquet mallet this season, and hasn't really got down to business yet. The fool-killer will be jealous if she keeps it up.

A woman does not care so much whether her costume is warm in Winter or cool in Summer. All that she requires is that it shall *look* warm in the one case and *look* cool in the other.

Recently, while a young lady was purchasing a book of music in Norfolk Market Hall, Sheffield, a thief cleverly succeeded in cutting off the whole of her back hair, which hung in a plait down her back, and made off with the prize.

A suggestion for the relief of the male citizens of Australia, where there is a scarcity of the opposite sex—thousands of men being compelled to lead a life of celibacy—comes from an English philanthropist, who proposes to make provision for the export of girls to Australia. Girls who can at best look forward to but a life of drudgery—shop-girls, dying a slow death from hard work and long hours, and others equally oppressed, may hope to better their condition by being exported. In Australia there is plenty of bread and cheese, and kisses too, and it seems a very happy way of ridding an old country of its surplus female population.

The richest hunting ground for a female beggar would seem to be New Mexico and Southern Colorado, where the scarcity of women predisposes the average citizen to gallantry toward the fair sex, and natural recklessness makes him extravagant in his generosity. Mary Cunio, resident in Denver, but often on the tramp, is a mendicant by profession, and a drunkard by way of recreation. She frequently has several thousand dollars in her possession, and is a regular and large depositor in one of the Denver banks. At short intervals she starts upon a begging expedition southward, and always returns with a good supply of money. Then she enjoys her prosperity by going on a wild spree. Recently she deposited $1,400 with the Chief of Police for safe keeping. Another police officer says that he has seen her returning from one of her expeditions with as much as $3,000. It is thought that she is a good deal of a capitalist.

FASHION NOTES.

New York Tribune.

Little girls wear white dresses made entirely of embroidery.

The newest mull fichus have Irish point embroidery on the edges.

"Satin jet" galloon is a tasteful trimming for black camel's-hair dresses.

White flannel dresses for the country are made by tailors in very severe styles.

"Patience" poke bonnets of enormous size with flowers inside the brim are worn by English women.

Colored silver brooches representing the natural tints of flowers and leaves are worn with morning dresses.

A large butterfly of shaded beads with spread wings is used instead of an Alsacian bow on white lace bonnets.

Embroidery that resembles lace and is sewed on plainly with the scalloped edges turned up, is the popular trimming this season.

The coolest morning dresses are of fine white linen lawn without colored figures, trimmed with open needlework in guipure designs.

Boquet pins with projecting centers for the stems of flowers are made of gold or silver, for fastening the corsage boquet to the dress.

Moon-spots two inches across are the fashionable designs for grenadines. These spots are of closely woven satin on an armure ground.

Velvet collars on cotton dresses are incongruous and warm, yet it is the whim of the modistes to use them, especially on very dark sateen dresses that are worn an entire season without being washed.

A new mantle for the country for driving is of dark red repped silk and cashmere. It is trimmed with ruches of black, or ecru Spanish lace, and has many loops of narrow ribbon down the front and back.

White square meshed wool grenadines trimmed with Florentine lace and applique cretonne figures are pretty for midsummer dresses. The parasol, fan, and poke bonnet are of the same fabric made over a colored lining.

A novelty for brightening up a simple dress is of lace combining a collar, fichu and paniers in one garment. Bows of velvet ribbon matching the dress in color fasten the front, and there is a large sash bow on the back of the paniers.

A novel bonnet is made entirely of iridescent colors laid in lattice pattern; this forms the bonnet, and there is no frame beneath it. The trimming is a wreath of leaves on the brim, and strongs of two shades of green satin ribbon.

The prettiest neglige dresses for Sunday mornings are of white linen lawn or thin foulard made in mother Hubbard shape. The colars and cuffs are embroidered, and the fronts are tied by satin ribbon strings in large bows with long ends.

A QUEER PROFESSION.

Peculiar Experiences of a Maker of Artificial Noses—How Lost Ears, Cheeks, and Other Facial Organs Can Be Reproduced in Celluloid and India-Rubber.

Philadelphia Press.

Celluloid noses carefully affixed, patent suction springs. Lost ears artificially reproduced to order; perfect match and fit guaranteed. Celluloid, gutta-percha or aluminum cheeks. Protruding jaws reduced. Red noses permanently cured. Facial restoration of every description. Plastic surgery in all its branches. Ravages of time, disease, or accident thoroly disguised. Apply to Dr. W——, —— street, Philadelphia.

"Yes, sir; that is one of my private circulars," said Dr. W—— to a visitor yesterday. "What can I have the pleasure of doing for you? Your features, I percieve, are intact at present; you—ah! yes, you desire, I presume, to have your nose scarificed. It is rather highly colored and——"

"Not at all," was the hasty reply, as the visitor somewhat indignantly buried his nasal organ in his handkerchief. "Only a temporary rubicundness, Doctor—bad cold. No, I ventured to call upon you to be enlightened as to your methods of facial restoration. Gutta percha cheeks and celluloid noses do seem a little strange. I think, however, I have a friend who would be glad of your professional attention."

"Oh, that's it," replied the doctor, a handsome, gentlemanly young man considerably under 30 years of age. "Sit down and make yourself at home. You are perfectly welcome so any information in my power. The circular is simply an announcement of what I am able to perform. My ordinary profession is surgical dentistry; but I have made a special study of facial defects and the best means of obviating or hiding such blemishes. My late father was my instructor. It was by accident he turned his attention to such things. He was also a dentist, and in the years immediately following the war he often attended to the teeth of persons who were severely disfigured by sabre or bullet wounds. They were honorable scars, no doubt, but extremely ugly, and some of the heroes asked my father if there was no means of hiding them, or cloth the matter over coverings. He thought the matter in his mind and made several experiments, but with poor success for some time. Finally a man came in who had lost an ear at Cedar Mountain. Now it is exceedingly difficult to model an ear so that it pairs with its fellow. However, my father took a plaster cast of the real ear, and matched it beautifully with an india-rubber ear, which he affixed with a spring to the head. The patient was delighted, you may be sure.

"After that we had a good many applicants for artificial features. Some we managed to patch up pretty well, and others by no means so well. Celluloid was not known then, and suction springs were still uninvented, so that unless there was something left in the shape of flesh or cartilage of a patent's lost feature to which the artificial nose or ear could be attached, the arrangement was liable to have a clumsy apparance, and would be detected immediately. During the last few years, since I have succeeded to my father's business, the appliances at command have vastly increased. I can now imitate a nose, or a cheek, or an ear, just as perfectly as an optician can fix a glass eye or a dentist a set of false teeth. While I think of it, I must tell you of an interesting piece of work carried out by my father.

"A man came in one day to the office looking a frightful object. The center of his face was hidden by black patches, and it was evident his nose was gone. He could not speak intelligibly, but by means of writing he informed my father he was a Frenchman who had been disfigured in the Franco Prussian war. A bullet had entered his mouth, taken an upward direction, and passed out through the palate and through the nose. The wound had eaten away the roof of the mouth and the whole of the nose, so you can imagine his condition. Well, a nose was made for him with a back piece which fitted into the cavity and completely filled up the place of the lost bones and tissues. A little gold catch was affixed to the portion which covered the aperture in the roof of the mouth, which closed with a second piece—a false palate—and bolted securely together. Thus the nose was firmly fastened on one side and the mouth on the other. The man recovered his power of speech, for the tongue had the necessary resistance to beat against, and we then discovered he could speak no less than six languages. He is still living, and resides in this city. Strange to say, he has since married a handsome woman.

"An accident occured to him some time ago which might have had serious consequences, and when considerably startled some companions who were with him. He was on the spree, I believe, and had forgotten to bolt his nose firmly to the roof of his mouth. While taking a drink the false palate became detatched and went down his throat and his nose tumbled out in the glass from which he was drinking. You can imagine the astonishment of the persons who witnessed the sight, for it seems not one of them was aware of the artificial condition of the Frenchman's face. To find him suddenly become speechless and noseless, and at the same time hideously offensive to the eye, was a little startling I should say. By his wife's directions he was brought here, and the palate piece was eventually recovered and the nose refixed. He has been more careful since."

"You were saying, Doctor," remarked the visitor, "you had far superior appliances of recent years; will you not explain them to me?"

"Certainly. Firstly, I have celluloid, which can be made to more closely resemble human flesh than any other substance. Secondly, I have myself devised suction springs and other adhering appliances of india-rubber, which obviate the necessity for metal springs, thus relieving the patient from much irritation. From time to time I am requested to make a cheek. I used to fashion them of aluminum, a very light-weighted metal; now I use celluloid. A bullet wound, a burn, or a cancerous affection frequently causes a large hole in the side of the face, and false cheeks become necessary. I can affix inner and outer pieces in a way which will almost defy detection. If you noticed anything you would probably suppose it to be a scratch on the side of the face, nothing more. The two pieces are made to adhere by rubber suction."

"Are you only asked to improve faces which have been damaged by disease or accident, doctor?" I asked.

"As a rule, yes. Though some persons are born without noses or with shriveled ears, and they come to me occassionally. I have more orders for noses than any other feature. I always take a mask of the face of the patient and make a perfect model first. There are many people walking about now who would gladly avail themselves of my services if they knew how completely I can hide their unfortunate disfigurement. I know of instances where men have exiled themselves from their friends and country, or even committed suicide, so disgusted have they become with own appearance. I am now treating a man whose nose and a portion of his cheek were eaten away by a burn from a red-hot bar of lead. He has not seen his family for three years, and only goes out at night. In a week or two he will be able to present himself without any shame. The cheek I am renewing by plastic surgery. I cut a piece of flesh from the arm and grafted it on the sore. It is getting on elegantly."

"How do you cure red noses and protruding chins, doctor?"

"Very simply. I place a gum tip on the chin and fasten strong springs on either side to a skull cap worn on the back of the head. Constant wear for nine or 12 months, say for three hours a day, nearly always has the required effect. Red noses I cure by scarification with sharp needles. A good many ladies become my patients for that operation.

"Talking of noses, I was reminded of a curious freak of nature this morning. A boy of 9 years of age was sent here by his mother to have a tooth pulled. The child has the largest nose I have ever seen on a human countenance. It is almost as big as my fist. His mother and father were both patients of my father. One day the old gentleman came down to the office and found a man and woman waiting his professional attendance. Each had a three-cornered black patch of sticking-plaster in the middle of the face denoting the absence of a nose. They were complete strangers to each other. My father took the necessary plaster casts and told them to call on the following day. They did so, and again came together; but this time it was very evident they were acquainted. Subsequent visits clearly prove them to have become intimate, and on the day my father fitted the pair with noses they walked off arm in arm on the sunny side of the way, proudly conscious of restored beauty. Three weeks afterward they were married. The boy who came this morning is their only child. He is perfectly healthy, and his enormous proboscis is regarded with intense admiration by his artificially beaked progenitors. And now, sir, you must excuse me; I have to make a round of visits."

SPOOPENDYKE.

Boxing a Sewing Machine.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Say, my dear," observed Mr. Spoopendyke, straightening up and scratching his ear, "what did the man say about boxing up this sewing machine?"

"Why, he said take the cover off and——"

"I've got the cover off!" snorted Mr. Spoopendyke. "Did he say to take it off twice? Ain't once binding on this machine?"

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Spoopendyke; "then you take the top off and——"

"Did that man say anything about boxing up this machine? That's what I asked you," vociferated Mr. Spoopendyke. "I know all about the cover and top. You can't teach me anything about the top and cover. I want some information about this dod gasted bird cage looking arrangement! Did he say whether I was to take that off of anything?"

"The machine goes in that," fluttered Mrs. Spoopendyke. "And then this slat nails over it."

"Now that's the way I like to hear a woman talk," remarked Mr. Spoopendyke, betaking himself cheerily to his work. "If you'd always answer straight up, we'd have been moved a week ago."

"But you must screw the top on the bottom of the top and tie the cover underneath," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, who, having been complimented on a detail, determined, woman-like, to know all about it.

"What stable have you been boarding in now?" roared Mr. Spoopendyke, dropping the hammer on his foot. "What asylum for indigent jackasses did you get your scriptural quotations from? How'm I going to screw the measly top on the dod gasted bottom of itself? Where's the screw that does that? Just jerk your thumb in the direction of the interconvertible screw that will screw a thing on in that way!"

"Why, you just turn the top over on the bottom, the man said, and screw it to the top; that—"

"Come over!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke tugging at the works, from which he had neglected to take the thumb screw. "Come over the way the man said for you to! Hear me! Come over! There can't any dod gasted piece of seventy dollar ingenuity get the best of the manufacturer when Spoopendyke's within reach! Come over and screw on the bottom like the man said! Come over!" and Mr. Spoopendyke's hands slipped, landing him on the back of his neck in the crate his wife had purchased to box the machine in.

"Never mind, dear," said Mrs. Spoopendyke, trembling with apprehension for the safety of the machine. "Let the man come and do it himself, if he knows so much about it."

"Dod gast the man!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke, springing to his feet and moving on the works once more. "Think he can break this measly old cast iron imitation of an inebriate home any quicker'n I can?" and he grasped the top of the instrument and hauled away till his eyes hung out. "Come over to the dulcet bottom and be screwed on. Oh, come where the glory of being screwed to the bottom of the top awaits thee. Come over and see this miracle of plastering the top and bottom of the same thing together as performed by Spoopendyke, the apostle of impossibilities! Come the dod—!" But here the thumbscrew broke, driving Mr. Spoopendyke into the closet like a spike, where he sat holding the mutilated top in his arms and looking dazed.

"Are you hurt, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, rushing toward him.

"Hurt!" shrieked Mr. Spoopendyke. "Am I hurt! D'ye see that thumb joint hanging to that measly screw? Wow-w-w," squealed Mr. Spoopendyke, dancing to his feet, and dashing the machinery into the crate. "Get in there, quick!" and he tumbled the rest of the business in after, where it stuck cornerwise in spite of his effort to drive it in with his leg. "Is this what the man said?" and he jumped at it with both feet. "Bottom appear to be coming any nearer to the top from where you stand?" and he whirled the crate around and then kicked at the corner of the machine. "Does that screw strike you as beginning to take hold? Got a notion that this machinery can be moved from here to Hackensack without scratching any paint off the farmhouses along the road?" and concentrating himself in one last effort Mr. Spoopendyke turned the crate over on the machine and breathed hard.

"You've done that splendidly," cooed Mrs. Spoopendye, anxious to restore peace between Mr. Spoopendyke and the wreck of her sewing machine. "It isn't exactly as the man said, but I know—"

"Oh, you know all about it!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "If I could build a front door and veranda to your information, I'd stand you in a tub of salt water and start a Summer resort! Oh, you're posted on what to do! You understand mechanics! Some day I'll fit you out with a price-list and a strike, and start a rolling mill!" and Mr. Spoopendyke went for his hat and tore out of the room.

"It's pretty well scratched, but otherwise all right," commented Mrs. Spoopendyke, examining the wreck. "And I'll get the man to box it. I think I'll put this bottle of ink in his right coat pocket. He'll want it as soon as he gets out there, and he'll find it as soon as he sits down."

An Honest Living.

Brooklyn Eagle.

An old offender was brought before the court and arranged for some petty offense. The magistrate scowled as he beheld the familiar features of the prisoner.

"James Dugan," he said, "there isn't any good in you. If I gave you every chance to earn an honest living you wouldn't do it."

"Try me again, Judge," said the prisoner humbly. "I could earn an honest livin' at the very door of this court if I had the neccessary means."

"What means would you require?"

"A barrel of whisky, your honor, and a bung starter."

He received a sentence of six months, and retired singing "In the Sweet By and By."

A Ghost Story.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Last week, a boy down in Lee County rigged himself up in a sheet one night, and sneaked around the house stand at the window of his brother's room and play ghost. But he forgot to count on the dog, who didn't believe in ghosts, and pretended to sleep by the kitchen chimney. The ghost materialized about five feet from the chimney, and when the doctor came he cauterized nineteen holes in it, while the dog, with his tail standing straight up in the air like a mast, walked around the yard on his tip toes, and talked bass, and asked everybody he met what he should fly at next.

Habitual Costiveness

is the bane of nearly every American woman. From it usually arises those disorders that so surely undermine their health and strength. Every woman owes it to herself and her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney Wort. It is the sure remedy for constipation, and for all disorders of the kidneys and liver. Try it in liquid or dry form. Equally efficient in either.—*Boston Sunday Budget.*

ANTS, BEES AND WASPS.

Insects that Live in Communities Like Men.

London Pall Mall Gazette.

There are few departments of natural history more fascinating than that which deals with the habits and instincts of the social insects; and Sir John Lubbock's marvelously patient and minute experiments have placed him at the very head of all observers in this delightful field. Our versatile and accomplished naturalist, who seems to find spare corners of time for every thing, has kept ants' nests for years in his own house, and, as he domiciles his six-legged pets in glass-houses, he has had them constantly under observation at all times of the year—morning, noon and night. To ants, accordingly, the larger part of this amusing work is devoted. Sir John Lubbock begins his account with a brief summary of what was previously known on the subject of formican habits; and these introductory chapters, enriched as they are by many new facts and luminous evolutionary explanations, will probably prove to most unscientific readers the pleasantest portion of the whole book. He touches lightly on the life-history of the individual ants, which live, as he himself has shown in his own nests for at least seven years, and gives a brief account of their structure and castes, which might perhaps have been advantageously accompanied, in a popular description like this, by some details as to the principal native genera and species. His speculations on the origin of the sting and his account of the various modes in which different ants fight, are extremely interesting. So is the description of the American and Australian honey-ants—in which certain gorged and bloated individuals are told off to duty as specialized living honey-jars on behalf of the community—as well as the investigations into the political economy of some of the exotic kinds, where division of labor has become organized in the very structure of the insects, and different castes are produced, with different heads and organs peculiarly adapted to the functions they will be called upon to perform. In such a stereotyped commonwealth as this it is physically impossible for any upstart individual to hold himself above the station in life to which it has pleased the community to call him.

The relation of ants with various plants and other insects have always excited great attention; and on these subjects Sir John Lubbock has collected all the best previous observations, which he corrects, confirms or completes by later researches of his own. After pointing out the numerous contrivances by which plants guards the honey in their flowers against the depredations of thieving ants, as noted by Kerner and others, he goes on to describe such cases of alliances between trees and ant communities as that remarked by Mr. Belt in a Central American acacia, which produces nectar in glands on its leaflets in order to entice a small species of roaming ants—the latter in return protecting the tree from the ravages of their leafcutting congeners. Mr. Moseley has shown that certain tropical plants cannot grow at all unless infested by a colony of ants, and in other cases the insects are useful to their hosts by killing off caterpillars and similar destructive enemies. Then there are the harvesting ants of Syria and India, as well as the still more curious agricultural ants of Texas, which clear a space of ground around their nest from all weeds, and devote it exclusively to the growth of a peculiar kind of grass known as ant-rice. But the relations between these insect communities and other animals are even more interesting than their relations with the world of plants. Sir John Lubbock quotes graphic accounts both of the drivers and the blind foraging ants, which he supplements by his own valuable observations upon aphides. It has long been known that ants keep these small plant-lice as domestic animals, milking them for the sake of their honey-dew, which the aphides express when carried by the antennæ of their masters. Our author, however, has discovered that the provident little herdsmen actually carry the eggs of the aphides into their nests, keep them there though the Winter, and place them out in the Spring on their proper food-plants. They also guard their cattle at times by building earthern cowsheds over their heads. Different species of ants keep different aphides—some underground and others on the surface; and Sir John suggests that to these differences of habit their distinctive specific colors may perhaps be due. He even fancies he detects in an intermediate species, preserved for us in amber, the common ancestor of one darker and one lighter modern kind. The ants also keeps several other domestic animals, such as blind beetles, some of them, perhaps, as pets, but others apparently for the sake of their agreeable exudation. The numerous interesting facts on this subject, as also on the question of slavery among ants, cannot be set down here even in the briefest abstract; readers must get the book for themselves, and they will find it teeming with scientific marvels, not unrelieved by characteristic touches of humor, from the first page to the last. In the matter of relative development Sir John Lubbock thinks he can trace distinctions between more civilized communities, answering respectively to the hunting, the pastoral, and the agricultural stages among mankind; while, as regards slavery, he points out a progressive degeneration from certain warlike races, which seem but recently to have acquired that bad habit, down to degraded creatures which have lost even the instinct of feeding themselves, and still more abject kinds which have fallen to the condition of mere parasites upon their former serfs.

The most novel part of our author's own researches is that which relates to the intelligence, the sense perception, and the moral character of his little proteges. On the whole, formican ethics, at least as exhibited in practice, appears to indicate a low collective hedonistic standard. The ants seldom show individual kindness to a friend, though in this respect there seem to be differences between one idiosyncracy and another—good Samaritans among the ants as well as priests and Levites. As a rule, the various members of a nest will behave decently well toward their own fellow citizens when injured or when drunk and incapable. Their recognition of friends was severely tested, and resulted in the discovery that they knew their own messmates after a separation of nearly two years. This recognition does not seem, however, to be due to individual acquaintance, nor to the use of a distinctive password; for fellow-citizens are recognized even if removed in the pupa stage, and brought up in another nest. Sir John Lubbock also experimented on their supposed faculty of intercommunication, and came to the conclusion that they seem to possess something approaching to language. As regards their senses, they can distinguish colors to some extent at least, and they show a curious dislike of violet, though it is possible that these rays actively hurt them in some way unknown, rather than prove merely distasteful. The researches on the general intelect of ants are striking instances of exact scientific method, and they go to convince us that on the whole these little creatures possess hardly any individual initiative, though perhaps one could hardly expect that they would shine in the construction of bridges or some of the other tasks which their rigorous examiner set them.

The part of the work devoted to bees and wasps does not entirely redound to the credit of those somewhat overrated and essentially heartless insects. Bees are industrious, no doubt; but they turn out to be stupid at finding their way, reckless in the indulgence of their insatiable appetite for honey, wholly devoid of moral regard for the rights of others, and callously indifferent to the fate of their own sisters by blood and birth. They have no personal affection for one another, and even their devotion for their queen has been greatly overestimated. But they can undoubtedly distinguish colors, and they show a great taste for blue, which are good points as far as they go, since to them we mainly owe the existence of petals in flowers. Upon this subject, and especially on their part in helping on the evolution of blue blossoms, the present volume contains some curious and acute speculations. The famous tame wasp, which used to feed from her learned owner's hand, comes in for a few words of recognition; and on the whole we are inclined to think better of her, morally and intellectually, than of her cousins, the bees. She came from the sunny South, and Sir John Lubbock tried to keep her alive through our English Winter, but Nature was too strong for him: she grew gradually numb and cold, and at last faded insensibly away, though her sorrowing master pathetically observes that her end appeared to him to be quite painless. She now occupies a place in that Westminster of deserving insects, the British Museum.

AN ALLIGATOR FARM.

Judge Speed's Collection of One Thousand Reptiles.

Detroit Free Press.

"If you want to see the alligator as he is," observed the Colonel; "if you want to talk with a man who has been brought up with 'em, if you want a square view of the reptile in his native swamps, ride over to Judge Speed's plantation. The Judge is the only man in South Carolina who can talk alligator and not tell a lie."

I did want to see the alligator in his native jungle, and I rode across the country and got down in front of an old time, old fashioned Southern residence, with its long verandas and beautiful shade. Half a mile away were the first signs of the big bayou, and it was in that bayou that the alligator passed his years in basking and eating and keeping one eye out for the flash of a shot-gun.

"Yes, I own that bayou," said the judge, as we got seated; "own alligators and all. I was figuring up the other day, and I calculated that I was the owner of at least 1,000 alligators. Of course, they come and go, but I calculate on 1,000 reptiles which are steady tenants."

"Any very big ones in there?"

"A few. There are seven or eight old sockers which have been there for 30 years. If I was pinched to it I think I could exhibit two or three reptiles at least 14 feet long, and there is one there which measures 20 to an inch."

"How long do they live?"

"Well, that's a hard question. The big one I speak of has been personally known to us for over 40 years, and he doesn't show any signs of second childhood yet. I reckon the average alligator puts in from 50 to 70 years in this world of trouble."

"What do they eat?"

"Most anything. An alligator is always hungry. When he can't get food he will chew away at a pine log, just as a hungry man will chew a toothpick. That big one devoured a steer for me this Spring and was nosing around after more meat in half an hour. I had a calf tied up to that tree down there one day last Fall and a reptile came out of the bayou and took him off, chain and all, and if he didn't swallow the chain we have never been able to find it. I have seen a darky throw 'em an old plowpoint, and it would be swallowed at a gulp."

"Are they dangerous to human beings?"

"Not if you sit here, but if there is a man in this country who dares cross that bayou in a skiff at sundown he can have my plantation. As near as I can figure up these reptiles have got away with 50 darkies, eight or 10 white men, 30 cattle five or six mules, and no end to pigs and geese in the last 25 years."

"When are they the liveliest?"

"Early in the morning and after sundown. Let's see. It's after 10 now, and the sun is pretty hot, but I guess we can stir up a few."

We walked down to the edge of the bayou, and the noise we made in the grass and reeds brought a score of snouts to the muddy surface. The Judge had a billet of wood in his hand and presently gave it a toss far out on the water. In an instant there was a grand rush from all directions, followed by a ferocious fight over the billet, and his honor quietly observed:

"There weren't over 30 in that crowd. Let me call the dog."

He whistled to one of the dogs left behind on the veranda, and when the animal reached us it was encouraged to bark. That fetched 'em. I believe that at least 300 alligators put in an appearance inside of a minute, some content to remain stationary, others plunging about and blowing and fighting.

"Louder, King, louder!" commanded the Judge, and the dog barked as if he had treed a coon. The number of reptiles increased by at least a hundred, and the water was thrashed and paddled until the odor from them was quite stiff.

"Can't fool the old veteran that way," observed the Judge, as he turned away. "They are down on the muddy bottom or lying in the weeds, and they know that this is only a false pretense. Let a darky come down with a fish pole and that would mean business. They'd swim the bayou and not leave a ripple, and crawl through the grass as softly as a snake."

"Is the alligator possessed of intelligence?"

"You bet! I regard him as keener than the serpent and sharper than the fox. Let one start to crawl to the house and he will take advantage of the ground, and bushes and grass just as a wolf or tiger would."

"And can't you get rid of them?"

"Good land! but I don't want to! I want to foster them. I want 'em to thrive and increase and multiply until the bayou won't hold 'em. Ten, 15, or 20 years hence the price of alligator hides will be four times what it is now, and then I'll turn on 'em and make some money. That bayou is my alligator farm. The seeds are there and plants are growing, and when I can figure that I own 3,000 good-sized alligators, I shall let cotton go for one season and send alligator hides to market. Bless you, my boy, but I wouldn't let a man crack away here with a rifle for a $20 gold piece. He'd get 'em nervous and skeery, and like enough my whole alligator farm would sail off down the river in search of a new owner. I want to keep 'em right here. There's going to be big money in that sort of live stock before we are 10 years older."

What the Malley Trial Cost.

Hartford Times.

It is estimated that the expense to the State will not exceed $10,000, while the Hayden trial cost three times as much. The pay of the jurors in this case foots up $10,000, and their mileage one quarter as much. They received $2 50 per day and six cents a mile each way once a week. The bill of the high sheriff will be about $1,000 for deputies and incidentals. The witnesses drew nearly $2,500, and of this fully $1,000 goes to the three or four experts who appeared for the State. The expense under the head of expert testimony is unusually light as compared with that of previous trials in the State. Mr. Bush, associate of the state attorney, receives about $500. The lawyers designated by the court to defend Blanche Douglass receive from the State $25 each, or $650. The figures that have been given aggregate $7,650, and other small expenses—summoning witnesses, etc.—will bring the State's total up to $10,000. It is estimated that the expenses of the trial to Edward Malley, father of Walter, will not exceed $15,000. The rumor that Dr. O'Malley paid Lawyer Cassidy $10,000 to defend his brother James is about $7,000 out of the way. Footing it all up, the trial has cost both sides about $30,000.

The Nihilist's Warning.

From the French—of course.

There recently appeared before the Chief of Police at St. Petersburg a young Nihilist, who declared his mission to be to warn the Czar that if he did not grant a constitution his life would pay the forfeit. At this point the Chief appeared about to summon aid to cause the arrest of the avowed conspirator.

"Do not stir," cried the young man; "I do not wish to suffer the torture. I sacrificed my life in coming here. I prefer to die by my own hand."

Here he struck his two sleeve buttons, which were large and filled with dynamite, against his high, pale forehead. An explosion followed and he fell dead upon the floor.

PACIFIC POOL.

A Michigan Man Makes Serious Charges Against Two United States Senators.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Washington correspondent of the Inter-Ocean forwards the following: There is an incipient sensation brewing, as usual, in Congress. A letter has been written by one J. J. Newell, formerly of Adrian, Mich., in which he declares he has documents and papers to prove that not less than $2,000,000 in money, stock and lands was furnished for a pool in 1868 to 1870 to secure the passage of the bill making the land grant to the Texas Pacific Railroad. His communication is very voluminous, and makes specific allegations, withholding only the names of the persons involved. He says that $90,000 in money and $200,000 stock were placed in the hands of two Senators to disburse where it would do the most good in that body, and it was properly placed so that eventually the grant was made in consequence. He also alleges that $1,000,000 in stock was used to pass the bill in the House by the votes of members, who took it as the price for the favor to the corporation. He asks the Committee to name the day when he can be heard, and he will demonstrate that an investigation should be made.

He pledges himself to furnish the names of the men who disbursed and accepted the bribes, and to prove it by documentary evidence. Some of the committee are for stifling the inquiry, but it is understood that a majority are in favor of hearing what Newell has to offer. The question is pertinent, owing to the fact that the Texas Pacific never did any work to earn the lands, but has since been consolidated with the Gould-Huntington Southwestern System, and a bill is pending to confirm the grant to the consolidated roads, on the ground that although the Texas Pacific was not built, the Southern Pacific was constructed and has earned the lands. The majority of the committee are in favor of the non-forfeiture of the lands, and naturally certain of these gentlemen regard the exposure promised by Newell as a diversion against their position. Newell will no doubt be heard in a few days.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Admirable Way in Which Brother Brambly Encountered an Overwhelming Emergency.

Evansville Argus.

The people of a little Town in Warrick County have been hanging right over the brink of a church scandal, but are not aware of the fact, nor will they be until this copy of the *Argus* reaches its readers over there. Just before the close of the services last Sunday, a good brother walked forward to the pulpit, handed the minister an announcement, as he thought, and asked him to read it to the congregation before he dismissed them. Just before time was called on the doxology, the minister said:

"Brother Bramley has handed in the following," and in a clear voice he read the note, which ran as follows:

"MY OWN PET BRAM: Are you never coming to see me again? I am dying to see my darling once more and gaze into his beloved eyes. The old mummy that calls herself your wife will never find it out. How can you endure her? Come, darling, to the one who truly loves you. Your own and only "MARY."

The good brother had handed in the wrong announcement. At the close of the reading the minister looked horror-struck, the congregation stared at Bramley with cold, hard stares, and his wife rose up in her seat and glared at him like a tigress. He was equal to the occasion, however, and rising calmly and with a look of perfect resignation on his face, he said:

"Brothers and Sisters: It may appear strange to you that I should ask our beloved pastor to read such a terrible thing as that from the pulpit, but the best way to fight the devil is to fight him boldly face to face. The writer of that vile note is unknown to me, but is evidently some depraved child of sin who is endeavoring to besmirch my Christian reputation. I shall use every endeavor to ferret out the writer, and, if discovered, will fearlessly proclaim her name, and hold her up to the contempt of all good Christian people."

He sat down amid murmurs of approbation and sympathy.

STANLEY SCOOPED.

One Occasion Where the French Merchants Got Ahead of the English.

Chicago Times Special.

The French Geographical Society, in a few days, will fete M. Savergnau de Brazza, the Frenchman who has stolen a march on Stanley and made the Congo virtually a French river. Everybody knows the importance of the Congo since Stanley made his famous voyage. But for one thing it would be the finest waterway in nature. Just before it reaches the sea it breaks into dangerous cataracts, which render all direct approach from the coast impossible. The Belgian association which fitted out Stanley's expedition was formed especially to find a way to turn this difficulty. The river begins to be navigable only at Stanley pool. How to reach Stanley pool, Stanley could think of no better way than to cut a road from the seaside by the cataracts into the pool, and $1,500,000 was subscribed for this purpose. Stanley set valiantly to work, cut his road and transported his steamer, and at length came in sight of the pool, only to find some 50 vessels flying the French flag in quiet possession. The truth is, M. Savergnau de Brazza has found a shorter way to the pool. Near the mouth of the Congo lies the French possession of Gaboon, and in this direction De Brazza began looking after affluents of the great river which might lead him all the way to the pool by water. He went up the river Ogovue and found that this was separated only by eight kilometers from another entirely unknown river, the Alima, which flows right into the pool. The Stanley road way from the coast was 240 kilometers long; the road way between Ogovue and the Alima was but 80. De Brazza kept his own counsel, came back to France, obtained a vote in and from Parliament, went out again and made such good use of his time that long before Stanley arrived he had seized the pool in the name of the French, concluded treaties with the natives and bought large possessions of the banks of the river. By this enterprise France taps the Congo route and secures the outlet and inlet of what may one day become one of the richest trades in the world.

A Clever Cheat.

Henry Keys, who left the Pioneer Park, Oakland, Cal., recently played a trick by which he realized $65 for 40 gallons of water. Wishing to sell out, he "doctored" a barrel so as to dispose of it as pure whisky. He arranged in the barrel, a piece of hose two feet long, with one end hermetically sealed. He then filled the hose with a quart of the finest whisky—old, oily and rich. He then fastened the unsealed end to the faucet on the inside, headed up the barrel and filled it with water. Ready was he for a purchaser for "40 gallons of rare old whisky," and Max Marcuse proved a willing customer. Marcuse sampled the liquor drawn from the hose, pronounced it good, and bought the barrel for $65. After drawing a few drinks the supply in the hose gave out, and an examination showed the deception. In the meantime Keys had left the town, and he has not been heard from. Two warrants await him—one for obtaining money under false pretenses, and the other for disposing of fixtures in the Pioneer Park which are said to belong to the estate of Michael Reese. Max Marcuse is figuring how much to charge profit and loss in his ledger for the purchase of one barrel, two feet of hose, one quart of whisky, and 40 gallons of water.

Bret Harte.

Some spiteful American who ran across Bret Harte in London, writes about him as follows: "One of the most intense and unspeakable Englishmen I have seen since I struck London is Mr. Bret Harte. His hair is white and his face is red enough to enrage the tamest bull in the world. He wears a section of a window pane in one eye, talks with a la de-da accent that would infinitely amuse the friends of the Harte we used to know, [illegible] trains with My Lord this and the Lord That, and talks big things of magazines he is going to start.

STAR ROUTES.

Judge Wylie's Decision Admitting the Evidence of Walsh Against Brady—Walsh's Testimony Rough on Brady.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Judge Wylie this morning delivered a decision upon the question of the admissibility of the evidence of Walsh in the star route trial. He acknowledged that at the opening of the case he had believed the declaration of one of the defendants would not be received until it had been shown that the declaration had been made in the furtherance of conspiracy, but in this offense the authorities all lay down the rule that it might be proved by evidence of distinct, separate acts done by different conspirators, and the law allows all their acts, even declarations, to be proved if they are connected with the case. If they go towards making up the entire proof in their collective form, their admission is not irregular, and the laws allow of their being proved. Now as regards the declarations or admissions of the several parties, of course they are not evidence against other parties unless they have been done in furtherance of the objects of conspiracy. The law is very clear upon that point. He was of the opinion the evidence offered was admissible, but as to offer it went to show only that Brady was in the habit of extorting and receiving money from parties. Now, it seemed by no means a strained construction that if the facts set out in the offer were testified and believed it would show there was a corrupt administration of affairs in the department. It would, however, depend greatly upon the amount of credit the jury would be willing to attach to this evidence, but upon its face the Court regarded it as pertinent to the case, and would admit it.

The defense immediately noted exceptions to this decision.

The prosecution then, with an air of satisfaction, called John A. Walsh to the stand, and Bliss proceeded with his examination. The witness was again asked what had occurred at the interview between himself and Brady in December, 1880. He said he had an interview for the purpose of having a settlement with Brady of certain financial matters. (This reply was immediately ruled out.) He said that, as preliminary to the question, the fines imposed upon Jerome J. Hines, was spoken of. He then told Brady his financial affairs were not in a satisfactory condition; that he had lost a good deal of money and would like a settlement of his account. Upon Brady's request he produced data, the notes and memoranda, telling him he believed the dates and accounts to be all right, but that the question of interest was still open.

Brady heard his statement and replied he had greatly benefitted witness, and did not think he owed him anything. He stated the facts of the expedition of his routes and other circumstances. Witness replied he had supposed the expedition had been based upon petitions filed. Brady replied that there was no use arguing the matter or feigning ignorance, and told him it was his custom to receive 20 per cent. of the increase he ordered upon routes.

Witness then asked Brady to make his statement, and he had been told his route had been increased in round numbers from $74,600 to $135,975 per annum. Twenty per cent. of this difference, $60,000 for three years, amounted in round numbers to $36,000. Brady also reminded him he had been assessed $8,000 for the Congressional corruption fund. Brady said he (Walsh) must certainly expect to lose the balance of it.

Witness had replied he had appeared before the Congressional Committee, been thoroughly examined, and did not feel as if he should pay this money. Brady had further reminded him he had made remissions in his favor amounting to about $5,000 or $6,000. He said one half or some such percentage was what he usually agreed upon as his share of these cases, and in the end he would find he owed him (Brady) some money.

As the conversation proceeded Brady had taken up the notes and put them in his pocket.

Witness asked Brady what he meant by that, and Brady said he meant to settle the matter. Witness then told Brady he would be compelled to have recourse to the Courts, that aside from the morality of the matter it was wrong; it was an outrage, because the contract would not pay under such assessments. Brady, in reply, said he did not understand his business.

Bliss asked if Brady had said anything about his relations with other contracts.

Witness answered that Brady had dwelt at length upon that, and told him that if he had used his eyes and observed anything he might have seen that other contractors did the same thing. When he spoke of petitions Brady said he might judge of their efficiency by looking at his own route. Petitions had not succeeded in restoring it; petitions, said Brady, were intended to enable him to act under the law.

A Son Avenging His Father's Murder.

RICHMOND, MO., July 18.—Two years ago Dr. Roberts was killed at Millville, Mo., by Dr. Keys, a young physician. Keys was twice tried, the second trial resulting in the plea of insanity being sustained. He was sent to the insane asylum at St. Joe. On Thursday last Keys was pronounced cured and returned to Richmond. Next day, against advice, he went to Millville. Charles Roberts, son of the murdered Dr. Roberts, was told of his presence. He left his shop, secured a revolver and hunted Keys up. He opened fire on him, wounding him in the breast. Keys started to run, but Roberts followed, firing two more shots, both taking effect, and Keys died almost instantly.

Roberts, on his way to give himself up, was met by the Deputy Sheriff and was arrested and taken to jail here. Public sympathy is with Roberts.

Dying of Starvation.

WABASH, Ind., July 17.—Miss Elizabeth Oswalt, the female faster, living four miles northwest of the City, still holds out. She has passed the 68th day of her fast and seems to be strong enough to hold out several days longer. She refuses to eat or drink, and complains that the presence of food in her stomach causes her intense agony. She is steadily growing weaker, and as the injections, with which she has been kept alive, have been abandoned at her request, she certainly can live but a short time. The case baffles the skill of the best physicians in Wabash.

Miss Oswalt is the only unmarried child of Michael Oswalt, a well-to-do farmer, and this is her second fast, though on the previous occasion she abstained from food only 30 days.

July Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The completed report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops for July shows there is an increased area of potatos in nearly every State and Territory—the natural effect of high prices. This increase amounts to about 7 per cent. The condition is also high, falling a little short of 100 anywhere, and averaging 102. There is an increase in the breadth of sweet potatos, especially in the Southern States.

The acreage of tobacco is nearly the same as in 1881. The condition is high in Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, but below the average in the Connecticut Valley, Maryland and Virginia.

Apples and peaches will be fairly abundant; in Delaware and Maryland the crop of peaches may exceed 4,000,000 baskets. A medium crop will be gathered in Michigan, Illinois and Missouri.

The Home Insurance Company.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—The Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, is in trouble, and the Superintendent of Insurance has served notice on the Directors to direct the stockholders of said company to pay within 10 days from the 20th day of July, 1882, 129 per cent. upon the amount of stock held by each.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—Hon. J. B. Hall, member of the Legislature from Hamilton County and President of the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, and H. N. Henderson, Secretary, were arrested to-day charged with perjury, and released on $2,000 bail each. Affidavit was made by the State Superintendent of Insurance, to whom a sworn statement of the condition of the company was made last January, when assets were returned at $350,000. Investigation shows the assets to be only $100,000, and liabilities $350,000.

A Murder Confessed.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—Chief Weber, of St. Paul, this afternoon received a dispatch from Waverly Mills, Minn., announcing the arrest of a man giving the name of Ed Johnson, who confessed to having killed Policeman O'Connell, recently murdered by an unknown party or parties while on duty. O'Connell had been called from his beat at 2 o'clock in the morning by a lady who said burglars had attempted to enter her house. He went in the direction the burglars were said to have taken, and his dead body was found next day with a bullet-hole through the head.

The Championship of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—John Brooks has accepted John Ward's challenge to fight for $100 a side and the championship of Wisconsin. The fight will be with small gloves, according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules, and will take place near this City on the 5th of August.

"PLATE" SWIMMING.

The Results Obtained by Attaching "Plates" to the Hands and Feet.

NEW YORK, July 17.—At Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon Mr. R. H. W. Dunlap gave an exhibition of "plate-swimming." The "plates" used by Mr. Dunlap were invented by him six years ago. They are thin sheets of veneer, fastened together in such a manner as to combine strength and lightness, and are adjusted to the hands and feet of the swimmer. The plates are oval in shape, and bear a resemblance to palettes. The plates attached to the feet are provided with a sort of rubber sandals, and are secured by straps similar to those of the old fashioned skate. Their size is 17 inches in length and 15 inches in breadth. The hand "plates" are secured by single straps, and are about 10 inches long and seven broad. Mr. Dunlap, the inventor and exhibitor of the new system of "plate swimming," claims that by his system the swimmer can attain a speed at least three times as great as that attained without "plates," and that the labor attached to the exercise is greatly lessened. In his exhibition yesterday afternoon Mr. Dunlap proved all that he had claimed. The speed with which he swam was far beyond any ever attained by the swiftest of professional swimmers, and the amount of exertion required seemed to be much less than that employed by the ordinary swimmer. In England, Mr. Dunlap says, the "plates" invented by him are coming into general use, and all swimmers recognize the advantages derived from them. Several of the attendants at the bathing house on Manhattan Beach have taken lessons in the use of the "plates," and they state that both speed and ease in swimming, are obtained by their use.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

List of Incorporators—What the Bill Proposes.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday began consideration of Rep. Rosecrans' bill which provides for the incorporation of "the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua." The first section of the bill, which names the incorporators, was not concluded when the hour for adjournment had arrived. The incorporators proposed by the bill are U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Howard Potter, Wm. R. Garrison, Frederick Billings, George B. Loring, William L. Merrick, Wm. B. Franklin, Solon Humphries, Frederick Butterfield, J. Thomas De France, James R. Keene, Richard Ten Broeck, E. F. Buel, Wm. Dennison, Edward C. Anderson, Daniel Ammon, E. F. Baker, Alex. Taylor, U. S. Grant, jr., Wm. H. Barnum, E. F. Riggs, Edward M. Clymer, A. E. Menecal, Charles Dana, Robert Harris, Manuel Candra, Edward T. Smith, James H. Work and L. S. Phelps.

The bill provides, among other things, that the capital stock company shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property. That the United States shall exercise such control over the canal as is now or may at any time be prescribed by the treaty with Nicaragua, and shall enjoy its full use for the transportation of troops, munitions of war and mails, and otherwise in accordance with the stipulations in the existing treaties, and should the United States see fit for national reasons, to temporarily occupy and manage said canal, the right to do so is reserved and secured to the Government upon payment to the stockholders of the canal at the rate of five per centum annually upon the capital invested, together with the necessary expenses for the maintenance of the work.

THE INDIANS.

The Third and Sixth Cavalry Have an Engagement.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A Whipple Barracks, Arizona, dispatch, via Verde, from Maj. Evans, of the Third Cavalry, at Department Headquarters, this morning, says: Troops consisting of the Third and Sixth Cavalry, Maj. Chaffee commanding, had an engagement with renegades from San Carlos yesterday at Chevious Forks, about 45 miles from Fort Verde. The casualties on our side are one enlisted man wounded, since died, five others wounded, two dangerously. Lieuts. Morgan and Converse, Third Cavalry, were wounded. During the night the Indians broke, leaving six dead bucks on the ground. Scouts report about 20 more killed and all their equipage left by them on the field, and 32 head of horses and mules captured by the troops.

MEXICO.

Five Hundred Revolutionists Capture a Town and Release Prisoners.

MATAMORAS, July 18.—Emiliano Daniels and Alejo Zepeda, heading 500 revolutionists, captured the Town of Tonola Chiapas yesterday, overpowered the gen-d'armes, released the prisoners from jail and armed them. Capt. Santa Anna Guzman, with 80 gen-d'armes charged on the revolutionists, when the latter retreated. They lost several killed and many wounded.

A Match-making Farmer at Castle Garden.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A benevolent-looking farmer, who gave his name as Amos Miller, from Germantown, N. Y., called upon Capt. Reichardt at Castle Garden, and said: "I will give $25 a month and full board to a man and wife who will come to work on my farm." There were no married couples at the garden. Miller asked permission to speak to some of the applicants for employment. This was allowed, and soon afterward the match-making farmer induced a tall, fine looking German, named Adam Horner, to join his life and fortune with a comely German girl, named Rosina Haeffner, both of whom hail from Westerheim, Baden. The groom, who is 24 years old, had for his best man Capt. Reichardt, and the bride, who is 18, was given away by Matron Esslinger, and Pastor Berkemeir tied the nuptial knot. The young couple had never before spoken to each other. Farmer Miller, who appeared elated at his success at match-making, gave the groom a $5 note to "put up the beer," as he expressed it. After the ceremony about half a dozen persons of the two sexes asked Capt. Reichardt if he would kindly remember them the next opportunity, and 'give them a show whenever married couples were wanted on farms."

The "Prayer Cure."

ERIE, PA., July 19.—The power of imagination has been well tasted here. Miss E. Greyson, bedridden from spinal disease for many years, decided to try the prayer cure against the wishes of her physician. He finally consented to make arrangements for simultaneous prayer in her behalf at 8 o'clock last Sunday night. The lady was greatly excited, but full of confidence in the power of prayer.

Assembling her relatives and friends at the hour named, she bade them stand still and behold the salvation of God. At six minutes past 8 o'clock she arose from the bed from which she had not risen for years, and walked in their midst a well woman. Two skeptical sisters were immediately converted, and fell upon their knees, asking forgiveness for unbelief. It happened, however, that the doctor's arrangements for prayers miscarried, and no prayers were made. The cure or the lady and the conversion of the sisters are rejoiced over all the same.

A Battle with a Snake.

BOSTON, July 19.—Joseph Garbwree, of Millville, had a terrible encounter with a black snake in Mendon the other day, and after a hard struggle managed to kill his snakeship, which measured 12 feet in length and 12 inches around its body. The snake wound around the body of Garbwree several times, and came very near at one time taking his breath away. He was also badly bitten about the arms and legs, but was not bitten in the face. Mr. Garbwree describes the encounter as follows: He was walking and came to the snake in the road. He began to back away from it, and the snake raised its head and started for him. He tried to jump on the snake, but the snake coiled around his legs and body in less time than he could tell it, and then squeezed him and bit in 10 or 12 places. Mr. Garbwree got hold of a stick about two and a half feet long and struck the snake, and on receiving the first blow the snake uncoiled himself and did not try to bite him after that, but would jump all over him. Mr. Garbwree was 20 minutes in the tussle with the snake before killing it. He was taken to Woonsocket and had his wounds attended to by a physician there. Mr. Clark Cook has the snake, and it will be stuffed.

Wild Oil Rumors.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—It is rumored that oil has been found on the Tionesta Oil Company's tract, Forest County, seven miles in advance of the Cherry Grove developments. The well is boarded up, and the owners and drillers have taken an oath of secrecy. The same parties who guarded the mystery well in the new Cherry Grove tract, Warren County, have charge of this new advance mystery. Time alone will substantiate the truth of this latest bearish announcement. Hubbard Township, Ohio, on the Pennsylvania line, is also excited to-day over an alleged oil strike. Particulars of this latest oleaginous find are too meager, however, to cause a ripple among oil men.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial Departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

S. T. R., Norman, Ill.: Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., October 8, 1869.

S. W. T., Bybalia, O.:
Is John L. Sullivan an Irishman?

Born in Ireland, but came to this country when quite young.

J. W. R., Lone Tree, Tyler Co., W. Va.:
What became of Gen. Hunter, commander at the battle of Lynchburg?

Retired from the army in 1866.

N. J. O., Useful, Mo.:
Will you tell me through the columns of the BLADE whether Mr. Reed who defended Guiteau, is the Reed who represents a District of Maine in the United States Congress?

Guiteau's attorney is a citizen of Chicago.

S. D. B., Brownsville, Mich.:
What was the vote of Massachusetts for President in 1860?

Lincoln, 106,533; Douglas, 34,372; Bell, 22,331; Breckenridge, 5,939—Lincoln over all, 43,891.

T. H. S., Bevier, Mo.:
Are there any books published expressly for the teaching of composition and elocution? If so, please mention where they can be procured and at what price.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, from 50c to $3.

Reader, Titusville, Col.:
Will you be kind enough to let the readers of the BLADE in Colorado know what has become of the new comet?

It appears to be lost. Having brought on the war in Egypt it retired.

A. G. T., Richmond, Me., wishes to learn who commanded the Confederate forces at the engagement at Farmville, near High Bridge, which took place three days before the surrender of Gen. Lee; also who commanded the division which engaged with the 19th Maine.

G. S. N., Mackville, Ill.:
Will you name the men composing Washington's cabinet?

Secretary of State—Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, Timothy Pickering. Secretary of the Treasury—Alexander Hamilton, Oliver Wolcott. Secretary of War—Timothy Pickering, James McHenry, Henry Knox.

W. J. A., Leverett, Mass.:
1. What is the elevation of Pike's Peak? 2. Why so called?

1. More than 14,000 feet above the sea. The summit is nearly level, embracing about 40 acres. It affords one of the grandest views on the continent, extending nearly 150 miles in all directions. 2. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, who discovered it in 1806.

Reader, Weston, O.:
1. Who is Brigham Young's successor? 2. Who are the Secretaries of State, Navy, etc.? 3. What would be the cost of back numbers of the BLADE, from the beginning of the story "Throne and Scaffold," to June 1?

1. Samuel Taylor. 2. State, Frelinghuysen; Navy, Chandler; War, Lincoln; Treasurer, Folger; Interior, Teller. 3. Cannot furnish back numbers.

J. A. W., Allensville, Pa.:
What was the "O Grabb Me Act," and when was it passed?

If you mean the salary grab, it was passed March 3, 1873, and provided that the increased salaries of Representatives and Senators should begin with the first session of that Congress, two years before, they thus receiving two years' back pay. The salary of the President was increased from $25,000 to $50,000, the salary of Cabinet officers and Chief Justice from $8,000 to $10,000.

Sufferer, Pleasant, Mich.:
Please tell me how to treat a corn on the sole of the foot.

The following method is said to be efficacious. Cut a piece of stout card board (or thin binders' board) to fit inside the sole of the shoe. This should be large enough in every way to prevent it shifting under the foot in walking. Next cut a round hole in this inner sole, exactly where the corn rests. This arrangement relieves the corn from pressure and allows of its rapid cure, at the same time affording instant relief and freedom in walking.

Mary, Custer, Wis.:
Please give good recipe for purple ink.

Infuse 12 pounds campeachy logwood in 12 gallons water; provide a funnel at the bottom of which a sponge has been placed; pour the infusion through a strainer made of coarse flannel into the funnel, and thence on to one pound hydrate or acetate of copper (verdigris); then add immediately 14 pounds alum; and for each 17 gallons of liquid add four pounds gum-arabic or senegal; let these remain three or four days, and a beautiful purple will be produced.

D. J. N., Lewiston, Ill.:
What is understood by "Porte," in speaking of Turkey? Why so called?

Porte, or Sublime Porte, is the official name of the Court of the Sultan of Turkey. Mostasem, the last of the Abbasside Caliphs, (1242-58) fixed in the threshold of the principal entrance to his palace at Bagdad a piece of the black stone adored at Mecca; and thus this entrance became the "porte" by eminence, and the title of his court. The Sultans, successors of the Caliphs, assumed the title.

G. R. N., Lewistown, O.:
Give process of preparing asphalt for walks:

Take two parts very dry lime rubbish and one part coal ashes, also very dry, and both sifted fine. In a dry place, on a dry day, mix them, and leave a hole in the middle of the heap, as bricklayers do when making mortar. Into this pour boiling hot coal tar; mix, and when as stiff as mortar, put it three inches thick where the walk is to be; the ground should be dry, and beaten smooth; sprinkle over it coarse sand. When cold, pass a light roller over it; in a few days the walk will be solid and water-proof.

S. G. N., Mechanicsville, O.:
What was the "Pony Express," when established, and what was its service?

The "Pony Express" was established in April, 1860, as part of a mail line between New York and San Francisco, by way of St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento. Between these two places the distance was traversed by fleet horsemen, each of whom went 60 miles. The weight carried was not to exceed 10 pounds, and the charge was $5 in gold for a quarter of an ounce. The riders were paid $1,200 a month. The distance between New York and San Francisco was made in 14 days. The enterprise lasted two years, till the telegraph was erected.

E. M., Vandercook, Ill.:
Will you please give me a recipe to cure pimples?

The best plan is to put yourself on short allowance until they disappear. The following is recommended for eruptions of the skin: Two ounces rasped sarsaparilla root, 1½ ounces solanum dulcamara (bitter sweet, or woody nightshade), 1½ ounces mezereon bark, one-half ounce rasped guaiacum wood, and one-half ounce sassafras bark. Pour on one quart boiling water, let stand 24 hours, then boil away slowly to 1½ pints; press, strain and add two pounds sugar and one ounce diluted spirits of wine. Take a wine glassful three times a day, with one grain precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

W. H. R., Cypress Creek, N. C.:
How far is Denver, Col., from Kansas City? Please give us a brief sketch of the former place.

Denver is situated on a plain on the right bank of the South Platte River, at an elevation of 5,196 feet, 922 miles west of St. Louis, 106 miles south of Cheyenne, and 639 miles west of Kansas City. The site is nearly level, and commands a beautiful view of many mountain peaks covered with perpetual snow. The city is well built, and has wide streets that are lined with fine residences and substantial business houses. It contains 20 churches, a branch mint of the United States, a high school building which cost $83,000, and five district school buildings costing $30,000 each. Population in 1870, 4,749; present population, about 36,000, with a debt of only $30,000.

Laura, Adairville, Ky.:
Who was the author of "The Sweet By-and-By," and when was it composed?

It was the work of two men—Joseph P. Webster, now dead, who composed the music, and Dr. S. F. Bennett, at the present time a resident of Richmond, Ill., the author of the verses. The two wrote a hymn book in 1874, and "The Sweet By-and-By" was one of the pieces jointly produced for it. The suggestion came from a chance remark by Webster, who was habitually despondent, that all would be well "by-and-by." Bennett at once made the rhymes, and Webster brought the music out of a fiddle. Dr. Bennett says that he and Webster were not orthodox Christians when the hymn was written, and that he is now even a less believer.

M. H. H., Peoria, Ill.:
Will you favor me by giving the name and address of the agent of the line of steamers running from Toledo to Buffalo and from Toledo to Ogdensburg, or other Lake Ontario points? I cannot obtain the desired information here.

There is no regular line of steamers running between this point and Ogdensburg. A steamer of the Wabash line has made a few trips this season to the place named. Sail vessels frequently come from and go to Ogdensburg. There is a regular line (the Wabash) of fine steamers that runs between Toledo and Buffalo. A. W. Colton, of this city, is manager. They are not regular passenger boats, but arrangements might be made with him for a passage to Buffalo and return.

A. S. W., Hill's Station, O.:
Give a brief description of the largest ironclad in the British navy.

The Inflexible, which engaged in the bombardment of Alexandria, is 320 feet in length and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight of armor of 3,155 tons. The citadel is 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water; is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long. Its walls are 41 inches thick and consist of armor plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it. The central part of the citadel is filled by the two turrets, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left. Each turret holds two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,650 pound shot, with a charge of 300 pounds of powder. The Inflexible has a displacement of 11,406 tons.

D. J. S., Plum Lick, Ky.:
Is there any way to make paint without the use of oil or lead? If so, please give process.

Take of whiting, five pounds; skimmed milk, two quarts; fresh slacked lime, two ounces. Put the lime into a stoneware vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream; the balance of the milk is then to be added; and lastly, the whiting is to be crumbled upon the surface of the fluid, in which it gradually sinks. At this period it must be well stirred in, or ground as you would other paint, and it is fit for use. There may be added any coloring matter that suits the fancy, to be applied in the same manner as other paints, and in a few hours it will become perfectly dry. Another coat may then be added, and so on until the work is done. This paint is of great tenacity, bears rubbing with a coarse cloth, has little smell, even when wet, and when dry is inodorous. It also possesses the merit of cheapness, the above quantity being sufficient for 57 yards.

F. S. G., Mechanicsville, Ala.:
What is the length and depth of the River Forth, Scotland? What streams form it?

Its length to the sea, including all its sinuosities, is about 170 miles, though in a direct line it would not exceed 90 miles. Its depth is from three to more than 37 fathoms. It is formed by the confluence of two small streams, the Duchray and the Dhu, which unite on the northeast slope of Ben Lomond. Thence, under the name of the Avendow or Black River, it flows east through the fertile valley of the Loggan, shut in on either side by hills, and after receiving one or two tributaries, assumes the name of Forth. From this point it begins to present the remarkable sinuosities which form its chief characteristic. The most notable of these windings, called the "Links of Forth," occur between Alloa and Sterling, the distance between which places, in a straight line, is about six miles, while by water it is 12 miles. At Kincardine it begins to widen into an estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The frith contains several islands and a great abundance of herring and other fish; length, 50 miles; greatest breadth, 15.

T. K. N., Lutsville, Mich.:
Give a description of Fingal's cave.

It is formed by lofty basaltic pillars, and extends back from its mouth 227 feet; its breadth at the entrance is 42 feet; at the inner end, 22 feet. The sea is the floor of the cavern, and is about 20 feet deep at low water. The main arch has been compared to the aisle of a great Gothic church. The columnar side walls are of stupendous size, and there are stalactites of a great variety of tints between the pillars. It is easily accessible, except at extreme high tide, by small boats. The hight from the top of the cliff to the summit of the arch is about 30 feet, and from the latter to the water at mean tide about 60 feet. The sides are columnar like the front, and nearly perpendicular. Broken columns form the causeway on the east side and conceal the lower part of the front columns, so that these seem to be only 18 feet high, while the west pillars are twice as high. The length is more than 200 feet. There are several other remarkable caves in the island of Staffa.

T. J. L., Decatur, Texas:
1. Please give full amount of public debt. 2. How many Greenback Congressmen? 3. What is the voting population of the United States? 4. What was the full amount of money appropriated by the last Congress?

1. Total debt July 1, $1,918,312,994; debt less cash in the Treasury, $1,688,919,460. 2. Nine. 3. Not including the Territories, 12,571,349; the total vote cast for President in 1880 was 9,204,428, being 3,366,921 less than the number of males of voting age. 4. The total amount was $177,889,214, as follows:

Legislative, executive and judicial expenses	$ 18,132,837
Sundry civil expenses	23,701,018
Support of the Army	26,687,840
Naval Service	14,566,037
Indian Service	4,387,865
Rivers and Harbors	11,451,300
Forts and Fortifications	575,000
Military Academy	342,435
Postoffice Department	2,152,758
Invalid and other pensions	66,282,306
Consular and diplomatic service	1,191,435
Miscellaneous	1,128,000
To supply deficiencies	5,110,802
Total	$177,889,214

H. L., Chester, Mich.:
1. What was Fannie Fern's real name? Where was she born? What year was she married? 2. Will you publish the Declaration of Independence and the names of those who signed it?

1. Sara Payson Parton—sister of N. P. Willis—born in Portland, Me., July 7, 1811. She was educated in a school at Hartford taught by Catharine and Harriet Beecher; and in 1834 married Charles Eldridge, of Boston, upon whose death in 1846 she was thrown upon her own resources to provide for herself and two children. She was subsequently married to Mr. Farrington, a merchant of Boston, but their union was of brief duration. In 1851 she assumed the pen for a livelihood. Her first essay proved successful, and was followed by others, which were widely copied, until the pseudonyme of Fanny Fern was familiar in all parts of the United States. Soon after commencing her literary career she went to New York, and was married to James Parton, the author, in 1856. She died October 10, 1872. 2. It can be found in so many publications that certainly but few families are without a copy in some shape.

J. S. W., Zionsville, Ind.:
Please state through the correspondents' column the date of the prize fight between Heenan and Sayers, and which gained the battle.

The fight took place near Aldershot, England April 17, 1860. News of the fight did not reach the United States till April 28. The contest lasted two hours and eight minutes. On the 40th round Heenan got his arms around Sayers' neck and to all appearances was strangling him. Cries of "Let him go," were raised. Heenan, however, stuck to his hold, and the ring was broken in. The greatest confusion prevailed. The umpire was carried away in the throng and the fight prematurely brought to a close, neither having been declared the winner. The ring was broken into by a pack of thieves, who used the excuse to rob every one. A correspondent who witnessed the fight, said John Morrissey cut the ropes. Heenan demanded the belt or another fight within a week. American Captains in Liverpool subscribed £200 for Heenan. May 19 a meeting took place between Sayers and Heenan to discuss measures for terminating the dispute as to the possession of the champion's belt. It was ultimately agreed that two belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made, the money for the purchase to be raised by public subscription. Each of the candidates was to head the list for that to be held by his opponent, the old belt to remain in the possession of the editor of Bell's Life, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it, and Sayers engaging to retire from the ring.

S. M. L., Fairfield, Neb.:
1. Please state the reason why the prohibition law is not enforced in Kansas. 2. I am told that prohibition is unconstitutional. Is this a fact? 3. Are there any intoxicating liquors sold in a State publicly? How long has Maine been a prohibition State?

1. The law is enforced in some parts of Kansas, as saloon keepers have found to their cost. 2. It has never been so decided. 3. It is not very difficult for the initiated to find a bar, it is said. The law was passed in 1851, and vests the sale of intoxicating liquors in special agents appointed by the State, and prohibits all other persons from selling such liquors, including ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, and other malt liquors, wine and cider, as well as all distilled spirits. The manufacture of intoxicating liquors for unlawful sale is also forbidden. The provisions of the law, however, do not extend to the manufacture and sale of unadulterated cider or wine, made from fruit grown in the State. The lawful sale of liquors is under the direction of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor, and who is required to furnish municipal officers of towns in the State, and duly authorized agents of other States, with pure unadulterated intoxicating liquors, to be sold for medical, mechanical and manufacturing purposes. If an authorized agent violates the law, he is subject to a fine not exceeding $30 and imprisonment not exceeding three months; while the penalty for a violation by a common seller is $100 fine and three months' imprisonment for the first, and $250 fine and four months' imprisonment for the second and each subsequent offense. Any one having been injured by an intoxicated person may maintain an action for damages against the person who sold the liquor; and the owner or lessee of the building in which the liquor was sold is jointly liable, if cognizant that it was used for such purposes.

J. W. R., Creole, Ark.:
Please tell where the Mason and Dixon line was established, what it was for and what authority. Give a good long sketch.

Mason and Dixon's line, the parallel of latitude 39° 43′ 26.3″ north, which separates Pennsylvania from Maryland, drawn by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished English mathematicians and astronomers. As the northern limit (with the exception of small portions of Delaware and Virginia) of the original slave States, it was prominently mentioned in the controversies concerning slavery. It begins at the northeast corner of Maryland, and runs due west. The years from 1681 to 1768 were marked with constant dissension and conflict between the rival proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their partisans, on the subject of their common boundary; and the vicinity of this line was the theatre of riot, invasion and bloodshed. Mason and Dixon arrived in Philadelphia on November 15, 1763, and commenced their work in December, which was continued to a point 244 miles from the Delaware river, and within 36 miles of the whole distance to be run, where they were compelled to suspend operations in consequence of opposition by the Indians. They returned to Philadelphia, and were discharged on December 26, 1767. At the end of every fifth mile a stone was planted, graven with the arms of the Penn family on one side, and of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were marked with smaller stones having a P on one side and an M on the other. The stones were all sent from England. In November, 1782, Col. Alexander McClean, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, ran the remaining part of the line, which was tested and corrected by astronomical observations, and permanently marked, in 1784. In 1849 the former surveys were revised, and found correct in all important points.

C. C. M., Tama City, Ia.:
1. Where is the peninsula of Kola? 2. How is the Governor of South Carolina elected? 3. Give a sketch of the Modoc war. 4. Where are the U. S. Navy yards, armories and arsenals situated?

1. Russia. 2. Popular vote. 3. As early as 1849 the Modocs were charged with the murder of about 50 whites, and in 1852 another butchery took place. In 1855 Ben Wright invited the Modocs to a peaceful feast, and killed 41 out of 46 who came. This act the Modocs never forgave. A campaign against them in 1856 under Gen. Crosby cut off many, but the war was kept up till 1864, when a treaty was made by which they ceded their lands and agreed to go on a reservation. This treaty was not ratified by the President's proclamation till February 17, 1870, or the reservation officially set apart till March 14, 1871. Meanwhile the Modocs had been ordered to go upon the Klamath reservation, but it was a part of the country where they could not live; their own provisions were destroyed, they were cheated out of Government allowances, and the Klamaths harassed them. Two bands left the reservation. The band of Captain Jack, who had set himself up against Schonchin, the hereditary chief, in February, 1868, returned to their old home on Lost River, while the quiet and inoffensive band settled on Hot Creek, near the whites. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs ordered the removal of Captain Jack's band, and on their refusal to go, troops from Fort Klamath moved on their camp, November 29, 1872, and some Oregon citizens on another camp on the opposite side of the river. Fighting ensued at both camps. The whites withdrew with loss, and the Modocs, retreating united, massacred some peaceful settlers on the way, and reached the Lava Beds, a volcanic region which served as a natural fortification. Maj. Gen. Wheaton, January 17, 1873, attempted to dislodge them, but after the loss of 11 killed and 21 wounded, was compelled to withdraw. The Government appointed Commissioners to inquire into the cause of the discontent. A conference was appointed for April 11, 1873, but was broken up by the Modocs attacking the Commissioners, killing Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, and wounding Mr. Meacham. Active operations were then resumed, and the Modocs, after a long and stubborn resistance, finally surrendered to Gen. J. C. Davis, June 1, 1873. Captain Jack, Schonchin Jr., and two other Modocs were tried by a military commission and executed at Fort Klamath, October 3. The rest of those captured were placed on the Quapaw reservation, in Indian Territory. This band numbered 148; the number of those left at the Klamath Agency who took no part in the war was about 100. The name Modoc was given to these Indians by the Shasteecas, and means enemies. Their original territory was a district about 100 by 40 miles on the south shore of Klamath Lake, California. 4. The armories where arms are manufactured are at Springfield, Mass., and Harper's Ferry, Va., but there are many others where they are repaired. The principal navy yards are at Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola.

Information Wanted.

J. A. Bold, Fort Wayne, Ind., wants the address of Lon Cooper.

N. W. Osborn, Kane, Greene Co., Ill., wants the address of J. T. Litel and P. M. Osborn.

M. H. Keever, Vermillion Grove, Ill., wants the address of D. M. Colender, 111th O. V. I.

N. N. Garvin, Blooming Prairie, Minn., wants the address of M. H. Brown, formerly of Warren, Ind.

W. J. Chambers, Minneapolis, Kan., wants the address of I. T. Chambers; last heard from in Colorado.

W. N. Harris, Cawker City Kan., wants the address of Sergt. Bane and Col. Poteet, 115th Ill. Vols.

W. A. Mount, Lodi, Barbour County, Kan., wants the address of Capt. Goolman and Lieut. J. Shipley.

Geo. P. Decker, Nortonville, Kan., desires to know the whereabouts of Second Lieutenant Otis, Co. E 7th Ill Vol.

J. G. Goodell, Atchison, Kan., wants the address of Sergt. Golson, John Bickford or S. Bethers, Co. D, 39th Iowa.

Winnie B. Shidler, 1168 Lincoln avenue, Cleveland, O., wants the address of Byron H. Robb, formerly of Cincinnati, O.

Laura Longanecker, Roann, Wabash Co., Ind., wishes the address of her cousin, Wilson Stambaugh; last heard of in Dayton, O.

Mrs. M. Brownegin, Uniontown, Kan., wants the address of Drs. Wythes or Meacham, at the Knoxville hospital at the close of the war.

T. T. Daniels, Pellsville, Vermillion Co., Ill., would like the address of Peter Igo, John Green and Al. Morrow, all members of Co. I, 2d Illinois Cav.

Eli Wetzel, Lone Tree, Tyler Co., W. Va., wants the address of Aaron Roberts; last heard from in Colorado, about seven or eight years ago.

Sylvester Braford, Urne's Corners, Buffalo Co., Wis., would like the address of Sergt Geo. Hall, L. O. Bates, or any of the boys of Co. H 4th Mich. Cav.

Stephen Feather, Sterling, Neb., would be pleased to have the address of any member of Co. M, 4th U. S. Cav., or any one of his old acquaintances.

A lady by the name of Meddy Davis, who used to live in Yates City, Knox Co., Ill., will please send her address to an old friend, Mattie Royer Taylor, Long Creek, Ore.

T. M. Knight, Sandusky, O., wants the address of two officers or two privates who were members of Co. F, 83d O. V. I., and knew Robert L. Boggs, a comrade in the years 1863-64.

Any one knowing the address of a lady whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kerrs, last heard from in Labatte Co., Kan., will please send her address to a relative, Mrs. Mattie Taylor, Long Creek, Grant Co., Oregon.

B. J. Fleck, Antwerp, Paulding Co., O., wishes to learn the name and address of the Surgeon in charge of hospital near Rolling Mill, Chattanooga; also name and address of Surgeon of the 14th Ohio at Chattanooga in 1863 and on the Atlanta campaign in 1864.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cable, no postoffice, County or State.

If J. K. Richardson, of Berlin, will give his full address, J. D. Baker's complaint will be looked into.

If Davis Egnew will give his full postoffice address his wishes will be complied with.

If T. A. Lyon, of Plainfield, will give his full address the matter he complains of will be corrected.

Letter containing 30 cents, dated at Mount Ida, no County or State, signed by W. A. Hitchcock [illegible]

Letter dated at Hilliman, Montmorency Co., no State given, paper to be sent to Wm. J. Ray.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

If Chas. Hoss, of West Salem, will give his full address his complaint will be looked into.

If S. W. Beebe, of Huntsville, will give his full address the complaint will be looked up and corrected.

Letter containing 60 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by Joel B. Meador and Amy Dagget.

Letter containing 30 cents, no postoffice, County or State, signed by J. C. Adams.

Letter containing 10 cents, dated at Honey brook, no County or State, signed by Augustus F. Neynaber.

Letter containing $1.25, dated at Meteer, Brown Co., Ill., no name attached.

If B. O. Metz will give his full address his complaint will be looked into and corrected.

If W. J. Harris, Tenn., will send his full address perhaps we can comply with his request.

If C. A. Lease, Centralia, will give his full address we will do as he wishes.

VINDICATED.

A Bank Teller Forced to Resign Under a Cloud, Succeeds in Establishing His Innocence.

PARSONS, Kan., July 19.—An incident occurred here yesterday which has been the means of vindicating the reputation of a former teller of the First National Bank of this City. Five years ago, when Angell Matthewson chartered the First National bank, he employed Kirby Smith as teller. Smith held the position for two years, when the bank passed from the control of Mr. Matthewson to Robert Stevens. Owing to his efficiency, Smith was retained. At the end of six months, however, something occurred to shake the bank directors' confidence in their teller, resulting in his resignation. At that time Matt Thornton, a colored man, was employed about the bank as janitor. It was Thornton's habit to go to the bank early in the morning to sweep out and dust. Matt was of a curious turn of mind, that prompted him to investigate matters in the bank whenever he was there by himself. Upon the morning of November 14, 1879, he peeped into the cash drawer, and discovered there a $1,000 package of greenbacks. The package he took, and consequently when the books were balanced that day the cash was $1,000 short. No one connected with the bank could account for the mysterious disappearance of the money. Thornton was questioned, but no satisfaction was gained from him. Detectives from St. Louis were put to shadowing both Smith and janitor, but failed to establish any clew. Smith was not suspected by the bank directors of being responsible for the shortage, but was given to understand that he was expected to make up the deficiency, which he did, and at the same time handed in his resignation, both of which were accepted. Smith's friends always maintained his innocence, while another faction felt satisfied that he was responsible for the shortage. Thus the matter has stood for three years, and would probably be shrouded in mystery forever, had not the rule held good that people will give themselves away providing they are given time to talk. The janitor kept his secret for a while, but finally made a confident of John Boland, a porter at the Belmont House. Boland, in return for his friend's confidence, insisted on having half the spoils or he would give the thing away. Thus Thornton was compelled to whack up. Boland has a farm near Emporia, which he rented to another colored man. To this man Boland confided the secret. All went smoothly until Boland and his tenant had a falling out, when the tenant sought revenge and came to Parsons yesterday, went before an officer, and made a statement of what Boland had told him concerning the taking of the money. This led to the arrest yesterday of Thornton and Boland, who are in custody charged with robbing the First National Bank of $1,000. Their preliminary examination takes place to-day. The money will be collected from Boland. Thus the vindication of Kirby Smith is complete. His friends are very much elated over the turn matters have taken and declare that every effort shall be made to restore to him the money which he put up to make good the $1,000 stolen by the janitor.

OSCAR GOODWIN,

Late Cashier of the Logansport National Bank.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 18.—The startling announcement is made public that Oscar Goodwin, late cashier of Logansport National Bank, was a defaulter in the sum of $15,000. Goodwin left here suddenly and unexpectedly on the night of June 17, and, although a searching examination was made at the time of the affairs of the bank, no discrepancies were found, and the claim was made and reiterated by the officers that his accounts were straight. They now claim that everything was found right until they received their monthly statement last Friday from other banks. The whole discrepancy occurs in the account of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago. A few days before he skipped, Goodwin charged his bank with $15,000, and reported he had sent the money to Chicago by express. It now turns out that he pocketed the money instead of sending it to the bank.

Goodwin, as has heretofore been telegraphed, carried away his $25,000 bond as Cashier, as well as tearing out of the bank's records all mention of it. The stockholders claim they can easily establish proof of the contents of the bond as well as the names of the bondsmen, and can thus hold the bondsmen for the loss; but the latter take a different view of it, and from present indications will fight the matter bitterly. The belief is that Goodwin lost the most of the stolen money in gambling. Since his departure he was seen at Hot Springs, Ark., but, of course, is hardly there now. Thus far no decision has been made as to whether an effort will be made to catch the defaulter.

Sitting Down on Bate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Gen. Wm. B. Bate, regular majority Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee, left Washington for Nashville yesterday morning. It is said he came here for pecuniary aid in his canvass, and that Sen. Bayard, of the Democratic National Convention, sat down upon him by not only refusing him money, but by saying the Democratic party cannot afford to win at repudiation. Gen. Bate, being a repudiationist, felt the gore of the bovine from Delaware severely, and departed from this city not feeling so very buoyant.

Ten Million Oysters Planted.

HARTFORD, Ct., July 17.—Lieut. Winslow, of the navy, who is engaged in experimenting on the artificial propagation of oysters, planted 10,000,000 young oysters in the New Haven harbor, upon a new bed. The oysters were two days old, and were contained in a four-quart pail filled with water. The experiments are for the purpose of ascertaining at what time the young oyster must be put into the water to enable it to attach itself to the shells or other substances. A party from the Yale Scientific School witnessed the experiment.

A Supposed Dead Man Turns Up.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., July 17.—Ex-Prothonotary Cook of Bucks County, who has been mourned as dead for four years, has been discovered in a mad house at Lewistown. He left home in October, 1878, on business, was taken ill and losing his mind was placed in an asylum. In a recent illness he gave a clue to his identity and has been recognized by his friends. His illness appears to have restored his reason.

Fanny Parnell Dead.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 21.—Fanny Parnell, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, died suddenly in this city yesterday, from paralysis of the heart.

WASHINGTON.

A Card from Sen. Kellogg—Mason's Case—Star Routes—Pilfering Records, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Sen. Kellogg, in a card, says: "It is true that I had the misfortune to have some business relations with Walsh in his capacity as banker. I am sure that if the testimony of Walsh before the Grand Jury was given the public as it was given the Grand Jury, the public could not resist reaching the same conclusion that the Grand Jury reached. The purpose of Walsh, evidently, in making public the statement, is to place himself in a better light than that in which the Grand Jury left him, when they came into Court and said by their action that his testimony was not worthy of belief. The action of the Grand Jury relieves me of the necessity of replying to Walsh's statement in detail; if, however, when the Grand Jury again meet, they desire to institute inquiry as to whether Walsh has been guilty of perjury in stating that he divided the proceeds of postal drafts referred to by him between myself and Brady, or in making other statements affecting me, I shall hold myself ready to go before them for examination."

Last week some valuable manuscript records were abstracted from the Attorney General's office. To day 150 of the stolen documents were recovered and the suspected thief captured. He is an old employe of the Attorney General's office named Wm. Williamson, and for some time held an important position in the Department of Justice.

The Judge Advocate General submitted to the Secretary of War his report on the petition for the release of Sergt. Mason on the ground that he is illegally confined. Gen. Swaim merely reviews from a military law stand point, the legal points raised in the petition and makes no recommendation. He adheres strictly to the views expressed in his original report on this case, that the proceedings of the court martial were irregular and illegal. The case will not be reported to the President until after the return of Sec. Lincoln. Sec. Chandler is acting as Secretary of War.

In the star route trial the examination of Wilcox was continued. After the identification of some papers, the witness was cross-examined by Ingersoll.

After recess Marsh was examined, and Merrick said the Government had substantially closed their case. There was other and important evidence, but it was doubtful whether it would arrive here in time. There was an attachment from this Court out now for a person from west of the Mississippi River, a person who would give evidence of what he actually saw, not what he had heard; however, as he had before said, they were prepared to abide by the argument which they had now brought on, except that After careful consideration, Judge Wylie believed the debate should be confined to three hours on each side, divided among the counsel as they thought proper.

The Star says: The Ohio Republican Association last evening appointed Wm. Lawrence, M. J. Foote, F. C. Campbell, E. C. Ward and C. A. Boynton a committee to consider the advisability of purchasing from the Garfield estate the residence of the late President, Thirteenth and I streets, to be used as State headquarters, and report a plan for the consummation of such purpose. Prof. H. C. Spencer said when he was in Cleveland a few days ago, Mrs. Garfield had expressed a desire to sell this property, but felt a disinclination to sell it to a stranger, and suggested it was possible Ohio's citizens in Washington might feel inclined to purchase and convert it into State headquarters. Her late husband had valued the residence and lot at $18,000, but she thought $15,000 would now be a fair valuation. In the event of such sale being effected she would place the library in the East wing of the house in exactly the same condition it was when occupied by Gen. Garfield as his study while he was Representative in Congress.

Republican Senators in caucus decided to continue consideration of the bill for the reduction of internal taxes during the next few days, and then be guided by circumstances in regard to the advisability of interrupting consideration by bringing forward the remaining appropriation bill. This decision was based upon the hope that the tax bill may perhaps be brought to the point of passage within the next few days, as general debate upon it appears now nearly exhausted. The caucus took no action on adjournment. It seemed the general impression that Congress will adjourn at the end of the month.

THE SCOVILLES.

Guiteau's Brother-in Law Acting as His Own Attorney to Regain Possession of His Household Goods.

CHICAGO, July 18.—On Saturday George Scoville, the brother-in-law of Guiteau, filed in the Superior Court a lecture on his family affairs in the shape of a bill in chancery, of 32 pages of legal cap, against Frank F. Cole, Thomas E. Wheelan, G. J. Littledale, the Chicago Furniture Company, and Frances M. Scoville, his wife, asking for an injunction and other relief. It appears that in April last, while Scoville was in Washington defending his brother-in-law, his wife went to work and mortgaged all his office furniture, including his deeds, papers and documents, as well as all the family household furniture at No. 532 West Monroe street, to Frank F. Cole, the well-known loan broker, and by June, by repeated renewals and alleged usury, Cole ran up a bill of some $661 00 against her. When they broke up housekeeping Cole got Mrs. Scoville to remove all the goods to the warehouse of the Chicago Furniture Company and took a receipt therefor. When Scoville came back to business he managed to get his office furniture out of pawn by giving a chattel mortgage on it for a small amount for the cost of warehousing the goods. Subsequently Cole made a pretended sale of the other furniture, including a piano, to a baker named Thomas E. Whelan, for the pretended consideration of $500, it being agreed that Mrs. Scoville could redeem the furniture from Whelan on payment of the above amount. Cole has also since replevined most of the office furniture, to Scoville's great inconvenience. Scoville now accuses Cole of taking advantage of his wife's distress of mind consequent on the assassin's trial to get her to conspire against her husband. He charges Cole, also, with deceit and usury of the worst kind. The warehouse receipt is also, in Scoville's opinion, invalid, for want of compliance with certain legal forms. Again, the mortgages given by Mrs. Scoville are declared to be void and not binding on any of the furniture. In conclusion, an accounting is asked, Scoville being ready to pay any amount found due by the court, and an injunction to restrain any further unlawful acts by Cole and his confederates for the present. Judge Jameson granted a temporary injunction on reading the bill. Mr. Scoville appears as his own lawyer in the case.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Decision Against Gen. Curtis for Collecting Money from Office-holders.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The case of Gen. Newton M. Curtis, ex-Treasury Agent, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for collecting money from office-holders for political purposes, came up again to-day, when a decision was rendered by the Court en banc, composed of Judges Wallace, Benedict and Brown, on the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. The decision is, in effect, that the act of Congress prohibiting Government officials from collecting money for political purposes is constitutional: therefore the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial is denied. Curtis was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000. Counsel for Curtis intends to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

The "Estate" of the Late Charles J. Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following was filed in the Probate Court to-day:

"In the estate of Charles J. Guiteau, deceased—Mrs. Francis M. Scoville, sister of Charles J. Guiteau, deceased, desires me to notify the Court that she intends to caveate and protest against the probate of any last will and testament, or instrument in the nature thereof, being or pretending to be the testament and last will of said Charles J. Guiteau, or of any letters, testamentary or of administration on the estate of said Charles J. Guiteau issuing from the Court to any person than herself, until examination thereof in the proper Court, and decree of said Court be therein pronounced. I do this to enable her time and opportunity to employ counsel for such purpose, but not as counsel or attorney in any respect myself.

"A. K. BROWN."

A Murderer Captured.

WHEELING, July 20.—Two years ago H. L. Powers killed a man named Lamar in Spencer County, Indiana, during a heated quarrel. So far he has escaped punishment, but a day or two ago a Sheriff from Indiana arrived and arrested Powers, who is now awaiting the action of Gov. Jackson on the matter of extradition. Lamar's brother is along, and makes such terrible threats that Powers' friends anticipate lynching should Powers be sent back to Indiana.

SULLIVAN—WILSON.

The "Tug" Leaves New York with $12,700 on Board, to Pay for His Sport—"Tug" Delighted—Sullivan Challenged.

NEW YORK, July 18.—John L. Sullivan, after the terrific combat last night in Madison Square, went to his room in the Continental Hotel. The blows of Wilson, though few in number, had done their work, and the Boston champion showed his bad condition by vomiting. He was bruised about the body considerably, and at the termination of the fight was completely "winded."

"Tug" Wilson, on the contrary, rallied quickly from the effects of Sullivan's pounding, and immediately began to look after the spoils of war. His share of the gate-money amounted to $11,700. After receiving his suddenly acquired wealth he came down town and deposited it in a bank. Wherever he went a small crowd of prize-fighters followed him and sang his praise; he replaced Sullivan as the hero of the hour; his photographs began to appear spasmodically in the bar rooms of the sporting fraternity. "Tug" took his glory coolly and seemed confident of his superiority over Sullivan. He said: "I could 'ave whipped 'im easy last night if they 'ad let us fight two or three more rounds."

"Do you think you can whip him with bare knuckles?" "I am certain of it. I shall challenge him and he will 'ave to come out and fight."

"Is Sullivan the best man you ever fought?" "Tug" put down his empty beer glass and gave a leer and a contemptuous look, between a leer and a smile, an expression on which "Tug" has a patent—the same diabolical look he wore during the last round he fought with Sullivan.

"Best man! Why, if he is the hardest hitter I pity the rest. Kinney, the Shoe Black was twenty times a better man."

In the course of further conversation "Tug" expressed himself as perfectly charmed with America, and announced his intention of taking out naturalization papers and becoming a citizen. "I might 'ave fought in Hengland from now to the day I was dead and never would 'ave made the 'brass' I rolled in last night. I shall not return to Hengland."

Richard K. Fox sent out a challenge to-day offering to match Tug Wilson to fight John L. Sullivan for $2,500 and the championship of the world, and calling upon Sullivan to fight or give up the championship. The conditions are that the match shall take place within four months. Sullivan to-day left the city for Boston. It is the opinion of the noted boxers about town that Tug would be accommodated. Many were inclined to think that the bullet-headed Englishman would win in such a fight. Sullivan's friends claim that he would have knocked Tug out on Monday night, but he had not trained for the fight. After the fight Sullivan remarked to his second, "It's a blooming fine arrangement that expected me to knock that fellow out in a round." "Tug Wilson" this afternoon drove to Harry Hill's and was paid the $1,000, which he was to receive in addition to one-half the gate receipts, making the sum total of "brass" received by the Englishman of $12,700. This evening "Tug" departed with Arthur Chambers, his second, for Philadelphia.

THE TURNERS

Place Themselves on Record in Opposition to Temperance Legislation.

ST. LOUIS July 18.—The National Executive Committee of the North American Turners Union, held a meeting last night at their headquarters, which was largely attended and enthusiastic. Among other matters it was resolved, in obedience to instructions from the National Turners Convention, recently held at Newark, N. J., to transmit to every gymnastic society of the Union the following manifesto bearing upon the present prevailing temperance agitation:

Any attempted restriction of personal liberty is an encroachment upon those doctrines whereon the Declaration of Independence of our Republic is founded and a direct violation of the principles embodied in the platform of our Northern American Turners' Union. The contest now waged by narrow-minded hypocrites in many sections of this country we cannot consider but a mere revival of the conflict brought on some 30 years since through nativistic prejudice against naturalized citizens in which conflict the turners took a manly and decisive stand against all attempted curtailment of individual liberty, carrying their convictions by a pledge and sacrifice of their own lives. Every so called morality created by force of sumptuary laws must and will lead to demoralization of man, and therefore the North American Turners' Union, by and through its 10th biennial National Convention, pronounces every attack upon the personal rights and liberty of an American citizen as not only unwise, but unrepublican and to the last degree dangerous and degrading to our form of government, and they hereby impose upon every member of this union the duty of opposing by word and deed every machination of hypocrites and temperance fanatics, and, irrespective of political party, to labor and to vote against any candidate for public office whose character in itself is not a sufficient guarantee that he will at all times advocate and labor for the retention of the most unrestricted personal liberty.

By order of the National Executive Committee Northern American Turner's Union.
H. H. STARKLOFF,
Chairman.

THE SCIOTO.

The Captain's Statement—Shifting the Responsibility.

WHEELING, July 19.—In the Scioto investigation, Capt. Thad Thomas, master of the Scioto, showed conclusively how ridiculous some of the testimony had been in regard to the time between whistles, which one of the witnesses made as much as two minutes, and most of them a minute and a half. The Captain showed that if the greatest distance claimed intervened between the boats at the first signal only 95 seconds intervened between the signal and the collision, and the whistle of the Scioto could not be half a minute after the Lomas'. He also called attention to the nature of the injuries received by the Scioto, which conclusively show the Lomas was under faster headway than the Scioto. The Captain did not altogether approve of Pilot Killer's course, but thought Long, of the Lomas, erred much more in judgment, and showed he was not a good pilot.

He called attention to rule 4, of Government pilots, not noticed before in the investigation, which positively forbids the ascending boat to cross the course of the descending under any circumstances, when a collision is possible.

Thomas noticed particularly that Keller was not under the influence of liquor.

Miles Mullen, of Cleveland, supposed to be lost on the Scioto, turned up here to-night, having been hunting and fishing since the Fourth. He was surprised to learn he was supposed to have been drowned.

A Tin Plate Company Retires.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The United States Iron and Tin Plate Company at McKeesport was taken charge of by the Sheriff to-day, and the company will probably go out of existence. J. H. Demmler, President of the company, who is plaintiff, got judgment yesterday for $60,000 and to-day the Sheriff placed a deputy in charge until arrangements are made for the sale. The concern has not been making money for a long time, and Demmler, who held a mortgage for $110,000, thought best to wind the affair up by entering judgment as above. Additional liabilities will run the total up to $150,000. The assets are $125,000.

Washburn Nominated.

ST. PAUL, July 19.—The Fourth District Republican Convention, held here to-day, nominated W. D. Washburn for Congress.

WOULD not be without Redding's Russia Salve, is the verdict of all who use it. Price, 25c.

Where machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 50 per cent. of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agts. Chicago, Ill.

The Good Work Continues.

At the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday, June 13, 1882, the following Capital prizes were drawn by the holders of tickets, as stated. The desire of the winners not to have their names published is more general than before. Ticket No. No. 44,071 drew $100,000; No. 92,913 drew $50,000; No. 51,252 drew $20,000—in tenths, two of which were held by Mrs J. Frouty, 392 Bourbon street, New Orleans; one by H. D. Rayne, Baronne and Canal sts., N. O.; one by Mrs. L. Horn, No. 157 St. Ann st., N. O.; two by Joe O. Chambodut, of Galveston, Texas. No. 76,847 drew $10,000—sold in tenths—John O'Meara, No. 258 Poydras street held one tenth, B. L. Wyman held another; P. A. Peterson, of No. 302 N. Union street, Chicago, Ill., another; Mrs. E. T. Haitt, corner Ninth and Fulton sts., Keokuk, Iowa, held another, etc. The next drawing takes place August 8, at New Orleans, under the sole management and care of Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., when the new scheme will again be adopted, where a man can get $70,000 for $5, etc., the full particulars of which will be sent on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

How Mean.

Boston Post.

A New Hampshire man who died last week left a will declaring the behest to his wife forfeited if she was ever seen on the street with red stockings. If she never cared for red stockings before, she's probably crazy to wear 'em now.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

A GENEROUS ACT

That will be Appreciated by all who Care for their Complexion and Skin.

It is not generally known that the nervous system has a wonderful influence over the skin, but this is a fact known to medical men who have given much of their time to the study of diseases of the skin. No one can have a clear and fair complexion unmixed with blotches or pimples, who is very nervous.

Whatever tends to a healthful condition of the nervous system always beautifies the complexion and removes roughness and dryness of the skin. Some skin diseases are not attended by visible signs on the surface, but an intolerable itching that renders life miserable.

We copy the following deserving and interesting compliment from the *Tribune*, which says: "Dr. C. W. Benson's New Remedy, 'SKIN CURE,' is received by the public with great confidence, and it is regarded as a very generous act on the Doctor's part to make known for general use his valuable and favorite prescription for the treatment of skin diseases, after having devoted almost his entire life to the study and treatment of nervous and skin diseases, in which he took great delight. He was for a number of years physician in charge of the Maryland Infirmary on Dermathology, and anything from his hands is at once accepted as authority, and valuable. The remedy is fully the article to attack the disease, both internally, through the blood, and externally, through absorbents, and is the only reliable and rational mode of treatment. These preparations are only put up for general use after having been used by the Doctor in his private practice for years, with the greatest success, and they fully merit the confidence of all classes of sufferers from skin diseases." It is for sale by all druggists. Two bottles, internal and external treatment, in one package. Don't be persuaded to take any other. It costs one dollar.

OH, MY HEAD.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine or other harmful drug. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents per box, two boxes for $1, six boxes for $2.50, by mail postage free. Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. C. N. Crittenton, New York, is wholesale agent for these remedies.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Can be sent by mail. Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY WORT

MEDICAL.

YOUNG MEN, address DR. JAMES WILSON, Cleveland, O., for Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, of our INSTRUMENT (WORN NIGHTS) and method of Curing Night Emissions. Simple, Cheap, and NEVER FAILS.

Free An illustrated 80 page book on MEDICAL USES OF ELECTRICITY. Full description of diseases and directions for their cure by the Electro-Magnetic Battery Belt.
ELECTRO-FARADIC BELT CO.,
312 & 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Self Cure Free Nervous Debility Lost Manhood Weakness and Decay. A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address
DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO

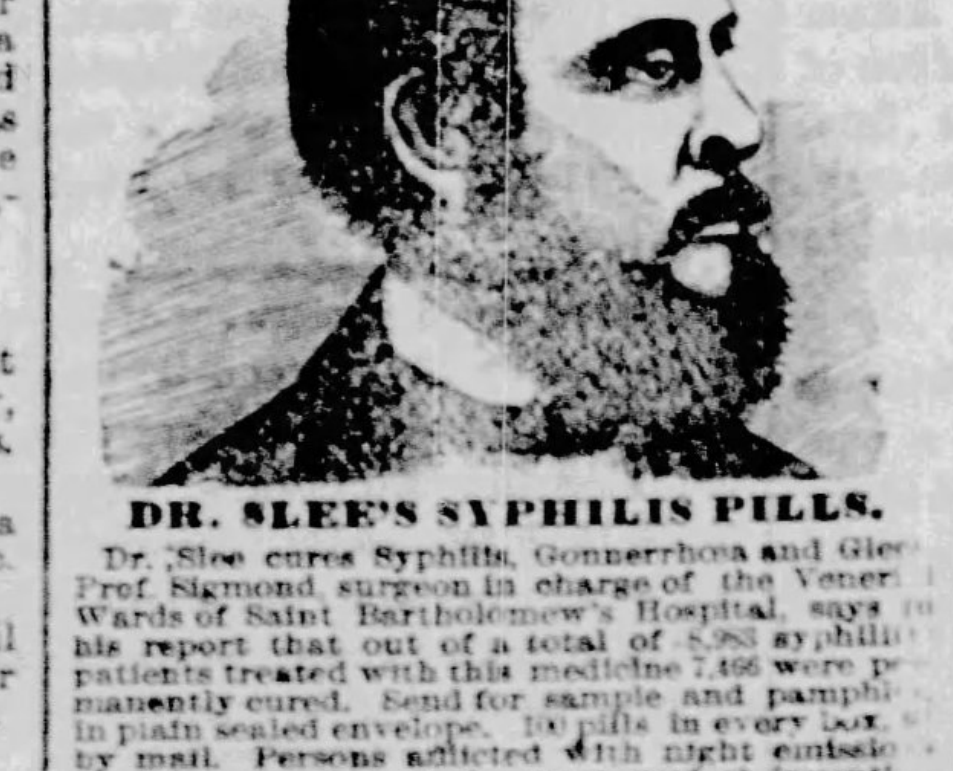
RUPTURE
Cured without an operation or the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10c.

Consult DR. BUTTS and secure the advantages of long experience in curing diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections specially treated on scientific principles, with safe and sure remedies. Call or write for List of Questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Address, DR. BUTTS, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
ESTABLISHED OVER THIRTY YEARS.

The Pastille
TRADE MARK
An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the disease. [illegible]
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A POSITIVE CURE
Without Medicines
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED BOUGIES.
Patented October 18, 1876. One box
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price, $1.50. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1,533
J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John street, New York.

KIDNEY WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Incontinence or retention of Urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.
PRICE $1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.
KIDNEY-WORT



DR. SLEE'S SYPHILIS PILLS.

Dr. Slee cures Syphilis, Gonnerrhoea and Gleet. Prof. Sigmond, surgeon in charge of the Venereal Wards of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, says in his report that out of a total of 5,983 syphilitic patients treated with this medicine 7,466 were permanently cured. Send for sample and pamphlet in plain sealed envelope. 100 pills in every box, sent by mail. Persons afflicted with night emissions send for circular of the most perfect invention ever made. Nothing like it; stops them at once; cure in a few weeks. DR. A. SLEE & CO. Manufacturers. 325 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure* Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

BEATTY'S Organs, 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

NEILSON'S SECRET FOR THE COMPLEXION
A Most Elegant Toilet Preparation.

As its name implies, it was the favorite and only preparation used by that most beautiful and accomplished actress, MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON, for whom it was expressly prepared and supplied by the inventor, not only during her stay in this country, but when in England and Europe. The wondrous transparent beauty and freshness of complexion, for which MISS NEILSON was noted, is the best recommendation that can be offered in its behalf. It is a most delightful adjunct to the toilet, especially after exposure to the hot sun or winds, as it prevents tan, freckles, etc., and gives a delightful cooling and refreshing feeling to the surface. It is perfectly harmless. The proprietress offers ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who can find even a trace of any mineral, poisonous, or deleterious substance whatever, in NEILSON'S SECRET for the complexion.

This "recherche" preparation for the toilet does not give a whitewashed appearance to the face, like Humpty Dumpty in the Pantomime, but so assimilates itself with the skin that it cannot be detected even under the brilliant glare of the Electric Light. PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods, or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price in stamps. Address
MME. MARIE FONTAINE,
112 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAIN and Stock Farm for sale cheap, 160 acres. Address IRA STAUT, Udall, Cowley County, Kan.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK, No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere.

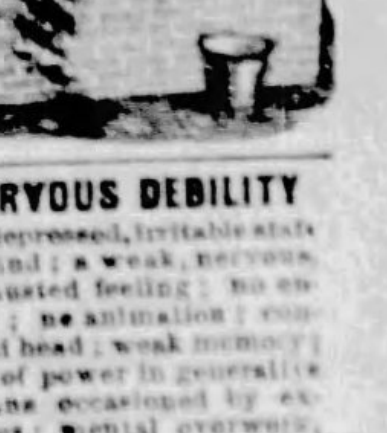
OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED with DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD. Essay Free. *The Morphine User,* 200 pp. $1.00. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., DWIGHT, ILL.

RUBBER ROOFING
Costs only $3.25 per square, 10x10 feet, and will last a lifetime on steep or flat roofs. Send for circular and samples free.
IND. PAINT AND ROOFING CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE DIAMOND DYES.
ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR.
The Simplest, Cheapest, Strongest and most brilliant Dyes ever made. One 10 cent package will color more goods than any 15 or 25 ct. dye ever sold. 24 popular colors. Any one can color any fabric or fancy article. Send for colored samples and be convinced. Fancy cards, 32 samples of ink, and Dye Book all mailed for 10 cts. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

APPLE JELLY
From SWEET CIDER without Sugar. Also Evaporates SORGHUM JUICE and MAPLE SAP faster, and with less fuel, than any apparatus known. THOUSANDS IN USE. Send postal for Circulars and Testimonials.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY,
Bellows Falls, Vt.



PRICE $1.00 6 FOR $5.00
ALLEN'S BRAIN FOOD
IT RESTORES MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WEAKNESS OF ALL KINDS
APOLLO

NERVOUS DEBILITY
is a depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no animation; confused head; weak memory; loss of power in generative organs occasioned by excesses; mental overwork, or indiscretions. A positive infallible remedy for all these troubles is found in
Allen's Brain Food
which tones up the system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. Sold by all druggists, $1 package, 6 for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of price, from
ALLEN'S PHARMACY,
315 First Avenue, New York.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED, MOST DURABLE & BEST
LIGHT RUNNING
BUY IT AND MAKE HOME HAPPY
IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR, WRITE DIRECT TO US.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.
ORANGE MASS. OR ATLANTA GA.

CARDS.

40 Cards, all Chromo, Glass and Motto, in Case, name in gold & jet, 10c. West & Co., Westville, Ct.

50 Large Size New Chromos, with name, 10c. TODD & CO., late Wise & Co., Clintonville, Ct.

40 Large Chromo Cards, no two alike, with name, 10c. postpaid. G. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

30 Fine White Gold-edge Cards, name on, 10c. Sample book 25c. F. M. Shaw & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

50 All Chromos, Elegant Designs, Bouquet, Good Luck, &c., name on, in case, 10c. E. H. Pardee, Fair Haven, Ct.

50 Extra Chromos, name on, 10c. 5 packs and an Autograph Album, 50c. Gem Card Co., E. River, Conn.

50 HANDSOME CHROMO CARDS, New & Artistic designs, name on, in case 10c. Acknowledged best sold. Album of Samples 25c. F. W. Austin, Fair Haven, Conn.

YOUR NAME in this lettering on 20 large size CARDS, Remembrance, Sentiment, Hand Bouquet, &c. 10c. [illegible] Agents make 50 per cent. We offer the largest line of Cards the best Premiums and the lowest prices. We fill all orders promptly and guarantee satisfaction. Amateur Printers supplied with blank cards at wholesale prices. Established 1870. NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms & $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

$275 A month—Agents wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address J. BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished Agents. 2500 Illustrations; 170 extra features. Both Versions New Testament AGENTS WANTED. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

Lady Agents Can secure permanent employment with good salary selling Queen City Skirt and Stocking Supporters, etc. Sample outfit Free. Address Queen City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, O.

NEW Book Practical Life. The Key to Fortune in all Avenues of Life. 600 pp. Clear type, finest binding and Illustrations. AGENTS WANTED. $75 to $150 per Month. For Terms, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

TO THOSE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

THE LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.,
Toledo, O., and Boston, Mass.,

Offer to those out of employment the most pleasant and profitable employment, full particulars of which will be furnished on application. At this season of the year any person can make from $5.00 to $10.00 per day, canvassing for standard, fast selling books. At present the Locke Publishing Company, have to offer

ANDERSONVILLE;
A Tale of Southern Prisons.

Which by the way has already sold nearly 100,000 copies, and the territory has not yet been half canvassed.

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPES,

An entirely new and late Book of Recipes for the Family. This is the latest and best Recipe Book in the market, and contains matter that would cost the purchase of a whole library to obtain elsewhere. We publish this at a small price, and agents are selling hundreds each week. The book has only to be shown once. It sells at sight. Every family has got to have one.

Send for circulars of particulars. We can give employment to a thousand people during the entire Winter. Address

THE LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

For New England,
LOCKE PUBLISHING CO.
17 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo As Second Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single Copy, one year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year, $1.75 each. Clubs of 10 and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends, or as many different Postoffices to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents. Address THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

FIRST PAGE.
Columns 1—Twilight Pictures (poetry).
" 1-2-3-4-5—The Throne and Scaffold.
" 6-7-8—Sicily.
" " 8—Miscellany.
SECOND PAGE.
Column 1-2-3-4-5-6 Miscellany.
" 7-8—Telegraphic News.
THIRD PAGE.
Column 1-2-3-4—Answers to Correspondents.
" 4—Delayed Subscriptions.
" 4-5-6—Telegraph News.
" 7-8—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE.
Column 1—Editorial Paragraphs.
" 2—Review of the Week.
" 3-4-5-6-7—Editorials on Leading Topics.
" 8—Current Events.
FIFTH PAGE.
" 1-2-3—Letters from Washington, New York, Washington, Paris and Dakota.
" 4-5-6—War in Egypt.
" 6—Telegraphic News.
" 7-8—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE.
Column 1-2-3-4-5-6—The Household—Miscellany.
" 7-8—Young Folks.
SEVENTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—The Farm.
" 3—The Sunday School.
" 4-5—Forty-seventh Congress.
" 6-7—The Egyptian War.
" 8—Telegraphic News.
EIGHTH PAGE.
Column 1-2—Telegraphic Condensations.
" 3-4-5—Telegraphic News.
" 6-7-8—The Markets.

Circulation this Week, 97,000

SPECIAL RATES.

A special rate has been made for short time subscribers which will be made known on application to us by a postal card.

We present a handsome book to every person who sends us a club of 10 short-time subscribers. It is but the work of an hour for any person to raise us 10 subscribers at the low price we have established. Send for our short-time terms.

HAVE PATIENCE.

The BLADE's subscribers in several States have just reason to complain of the manner and time of the delivery of the paper to them. We can only ask them to have patience for a few weeks, until our new press is put into operation, will print and fold 150,000 copies a day. Then all difficulties will be removed, and our friends will have no reason for complaint.

"NASBY IN EXILE"—SERIES NO. 2.

We shall commence Mr. LOCKE's second series of letters from Europe some time next month. Subscribers, whose subscriptions expire in August, should promptly renew. It takes but a trifle to pay a three months' subscription to the BLADE.

FEELERS are being put out as to how GRANT would do for Governor of New York.

SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN and Judge Advocate General SWAIM are at loggerheads.

ARABI Pasha seems to manage things in a way that makes the British commanders very uncomfortable.

THERE is hardly any hope that there can be any agreement brought about among the Pennsylvania Republicans.

COLUMBUS has organized a society called Sons of Veterans, to be composed of young men whose fathers served in the recent war.

THE Greenback nominee for Governor of Tennessee thinks it necessary to publish a card explaining his views on immortality of the soul.

AN exchange says that streams of water in Congressional Districts are now valuable for two purposes—for bathing and for securing appropriation.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* earnestly inquires how would the world have been affected if the freight-handlers had struck when NOAH was loading up the Ark?

THE New York *Graphic* says that ex-Mayor COOPER is Mr. TILDEN's first choice for the Democratic candidacy for Governor in New York, and ex-Controller GREEN the second.

LOUISVILLE laments the death of a gambler who once broke six faro banks in one evening, pocketing $22,461. What is still more curious, he carefully invested his winnings and saved them.

THE Georgia Democrats worked in their "reaffirmation of an unfaltering devotion to the eternal and immutable principles of Democracy." One year seems to be very much like another in this country.

THE Khedive has dismissed ARABI from the Ministry, and the Convention of Notables has deposed the Khedive from the throne. So far the honors are easy, with most chances for the odd trick in ARABI's hand.

A KINDLY-NATURED Philadelphian is negotiating with the Egytians for a contract to blow up the British iron-clads. The chances multiply that we will eventually get even with England for her part in the Rebellion.

THE Utica *Herald* says: "Both parties, it may be safely predicted, will declare in favor of the free canal amendment in their platform. The result of that will be to eliminate the question as an issue between the parties."

ANY person, male or female, can secure honest employment by addressing the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O. One dollar will purchase an agent's outfit for canvassing "Nasby in Exile," from which an income of $5.00 per annum derived.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH thinks the best Irish Land act would be one requiring the landlord when he evicted an Irish tenant for the purpose of relieving the estate, instead of turning him adrift, to give him a free passage to this side of the Atlantic.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT is now the dulness of Mid summer, and that dulness intensified by the long delay of the coming of Summer. Not only has the season been abridged at one end, with the result of unduly crowding the work of months into weeks, but there is a fear that the general lowness of temperature may abridge it equally at the other end, and bring frost at a moment when such a chill may cause wide-spread destruction and loss. Therefore everybody is in the field, working with an intensity that knows no abatement, and so the streets and shops and offices are occupied by men who find it hard to keep employed. But all this quiet means richness and plenty in the Autumn, when the fulness of the harvest is garnered in.

THE wheat crop which has been brought in satisfies the most extravagant expectations entertained in regard to it, and utterly confutes the croakers. Notwithstanding the promise of an unusually good demand in Europe, and the expectation of high prices in the event of a general foreign war, the markets have been gradually dropping down toward normal prices. The reports from the corn growing States are equally favorable. In some of these the area planted is less than that of last year, but the yield will much more than make up for this deficiency. In the southern part of the corn belt—in Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas—the plant is so far advanced that the farmers feel justified in claiming double an average crop, and doing this confidently.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee (10 in number,) of Mr. COOPER's (CAMERON) State Comittee, of Pennsylvania, was held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to consider the poposition made last week by Mr. STEWART and his three associates on the Indeendent Republican ticket. This propoition was, simply, that they would athdraw, absolutely, and finally, if Gen. BEAVER and his associates would do the same, in order that a new and free Covention might be held. the letter was addessed to Gen. BEAVER and his associates each by name, but the latter took the les than courteous course of referring it tothe Executive Committee for action and reply. They probably did not venture to face directly the issue which the Indpendent candidates had raised, and male a plain reply to a plain proposition. The Executive Committee prepared a letter to be sent to the Chairman of the Independent Republican Committee. The essential part of the letter is as folows:

> All of the communications which you have sent difer in their conclusions with each other. The difference between your candidates are so wide that they practically bar any further attempt at negotiation on the basis proposed by them. Our action in submitting the four propositions, which embodied all of the methods and principles ever asked by those whom you are called to represent, exhausts the power entrusted to us by the convention of June 21, which authorized the Republican State Committee "to adopt all honorable means to harmonize the Republican party so as to secure success in November."

THE war in Egypt has made little progress during the past week. The principal events were the cutting by ARABI of the Mahamoudah Canal, by which Alexandria and the surrounding country were supplied with water, and the proclamation by the Khedive of ARABI's deposition from his position as Minister of War, and an order to the army to no longer obey his orders. The former will cause great distress unless ARABI is quickly conquered, as it cuts off the water entirely. The effect of the latter remains to be seen, although it is not likely that the ambitious ARABI will yield his purposes. In reply to the proclamation he appointed a ministry of his own at Cairo. Meanwhile the massacre of Europeans goes on wherever they are found.

THE conference at Constantinople of the representatives amounts to nothing. There is reason to believe that ARABI Pasha has sent a species of ultimatum to the Sultan, declaring that he is acting to save Islam from the infidels, and giving the Sultan notice that if the Porte sends troops to co-operate with the unbelievers he will fight them and proclaim the Shereef of Mecca Caliph. It is believed that ARABI has threatened to depose the house of Osman and proclaim a Jesad ruler in its stead.

EGYPTIAN matters have for the time superseded everything else, even Irish difficulties having faded into the background. The Repression bill having become law, no less than eight Counties, besides several Baronies and all the principal Cities except Belfast, and not excepting Londonderry, have been proclaimed as under its scope. A large section of Ireland is thus put in what Germans call "the lesser state of siege," the usual guarantees for personal liberty being withdrawn, the right of public and private meeting suspended, and the newspapers placed under the surveillance of the police. In fine, a majority of the Irish people are now on the same footing as convicts in the third stage of the Crofton prison system.

DEATH OF MISS FANNY PARNELL

The friends of Ireland have sustained a grievous loss in the death of Miss FANNY PARNELL—the talented sister of the great leader of the Irish cause. Miss PARNELL was a noble woman in every respect, and crowned all these qualities by the possession of undoubted literary talent. Her last work of this kind was a poem contributed to the BLADE. Her funeral was a testimonial to her virtues, such as few women have ever had.

THE reported massacre of Europeans in the streets of Alexandria turns out to be a relatively unimportant riot, in which doubtless the Europeans were quite as much to blame as their assailants. It is not at all clear that the whole thing was not deliberately contrived by the English to afford a pretext for interfering.

ONE of the smaller mysteries of New York and Brooklyn is what BEECHER does with his money. He makes about $60,000 a year, and is careful to get all of it. He gives away very little—if any,—in charity—and his only known extravagance is his Peekskill farm. Yet he never has any money.

FOR once the Delaware peach crop is not a failure, but is so abundant that it is so abundant that it is breaking down the trees. This is terrible on the peach grower, who can only grumble now about the damage to his trees and the lack of help to harvest the fruit.

THE Ohio Democrats did not dare to say even that they desired a Tariff for Revenue Only.

BRITISH POLICY.

For an intelligent consideration of British policy in any instance it must be carefully kept in mind, that that nation is primarily and above all things a great mercantile corporation. She means "business" in the commercial sense, in whatever she goes about. This is to a large extent true of the policy of some other nations, but Great Britain being the foremost commercial nation of the world her objects are more undisguisedly business schemes than those of other peoples.

Russia's policy is mainly a semi-civilized love of conquest and power, thinly varnished over with a desire to advance the cause of religion, and protect fellow-Christians from their Mahometan oppressors. Germany's policy is dominated by a race pride, which aims at making the Germanic people the mightiest in Europe, if not in the world. France's policy has always been an earnest assertion of the claims of that people to the leadership of Europe. Her thirst for "glory" has been frequently attended by a most creditable ambition to propagate grand political truths, and ameliorate the condition of mankind. One finds much to sympathize with in the dominant ideas of both France and Germany, and their greater efforts have never failed to directly and indirectly effect a long advance in civilization.

But England's policy has always been that of a cold-blooded, selfish business man, eager to break down his competitors, and absorb everything into his own hands. She started out to gather all the business of the world into her hands, and she has pursued that object with a tenacity and singleness of purpose that excites the highest admiration. Nothing has ever been allowed to interfere for a moment with the attainment of that one object. No British soldier ever went into line-of battle—no British vessel ever opened her ports and ran out her guns—but the real reason leading to it was the protection or furtherance of British trade. It is the British merchant for whom the British drum-beat follows the sun in his course around the the world, to quote WEBSTER's magnificent period. It is the British merchant for whom India was conqured, for whom the Mediterranean was made an English lake, for whom South Africa was wrested away from its lawful possessors, and for whom Canada, New Zealand, Australia and islands and provinces in every part of the world are held. It is that he may have a market for his goods, and control it—that he may have all that the inhabitants of the lands produce at the cheapest rate, and sell them all the manufactured goods they use at the highest rates.

Let us see the application of this to Egypt:

Ever since the beginning of time the fertile valley of the Nile has poured riches into the hands of those who could conquer and possess it. The Persians enriched themselves from it until ALEXANDER the Great wrested it away from them, 333 years before CHRIST. For 300 years the Greeks enjoyed its opulence. Then the Roman legions disembarked at Alexandria, and for another 300 years the teeming acres of the Nile fed the City on the Seven Hills. When the Roman Empire was divided in the fourth century Egypt fell to the lot of the Eastern Empire, and the vessels laden with grain of the Nile sailed to Constantinople, for 300 years. The Saracens conquered the country in 649, and the loss of its wealth sapped the strength of the Eastern Empire, and built up that of the rising Mohometan Empire. In 1516 it again came under the dominion of Constantinople, where it has since remained.

To all these conquerors, in all this long roll of centuries—to Ethiopian, Persian, Syrian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arab and Turk—Egypt has been a never-failing mine of wealth. All have taken from the land every piaster that could be given up without actually starving the tillers of the soil.

England wants Egypt now for the same reason that those who have gone before her wanted and took it. She wants it that she may have the wealth produced by millions of people industriously laboring on a soil of never-failing fertility.

It requires no study to comprehend the value of such a possession. If she gains such control of the land as she is aiming at—such control as she has established over India—she will have added to her resources 5,000,000 laborers, who toil from one year's end to another for no other compensation than a single cotton garment and sufficient beans to keep life in them, and will give all the rest that their labor will wring out of the fruitful mud to England.

It will be a vastly more valuable possession than Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, and she could well afford to give all three of them for it. They are inhabited by people who will only work for themselves, and propose to pay as little tribute to others as possible. The Egyptians, on the other hand, have been used to giving up all they made to their conquerors, and the English believe they will continue to do so.

The loss of American trade—the continual disturbances in Ireland, and the sharp competition of the Germans and French with the English all over the world, has spurred the British Government to doing something which will open up new sources of business and wealth to Britons. The result is the assault on Egypt.

COL. RAMSAY has been writing some very chatty reminiscences of his 40 years service in the British army. While yet a boy, he was at the Villa Salviati and there met the great CATALINI. Prince POMATOWSKI having begged the famous cantatrice to favor the company with a song, she got up from her seat and moved toward the piano. But before reaching it she changed her mind, and returned to her seat without looking behind her. "In my anxiety to hear the great singer," says the Colonel, "I deposited an ice cream, red and rosy, on her chair, which I had not time to remove before she plumped down on it. The weather being very warm and the fair prima donna's garments of the thinnest texture, the sensation was evidently a vivid one. She jumped up, exclaiming, 'What is this?' and then saw her white muslin dyed red. I was standing by with my mouth open, petrified with terror, when the fair songstress opened upon me such a volley of choice Tuscan vernacular that I fairly fled. Jumping out of a low window, I escaped and never stopped until I found myself within the walls at the Porta San Gallo."

THE New York *Clipper* mourns because EVE didn't tell the serpent "not this Eve, some other Eve

IRRIGATING THE GREAT PLAINS

A writer in the current number of the North American *Review* discusses the possibility of irrigating the great plains of the West by means of Artesian wells, and his conclusions are by no means encouraging. It is true that all of these lands, upon which now grow only coarse grasses and a few other hardy herbaceous plants, might, with the aid of a plenty of water, become grand sweeps of a grain and fruit-bearing country, and the question of how this essential could best be supplied has been agitated considerably for nearly 30 years. The probability of obtaining it by means of artesian wells has appeared the strongest, and and a good many experiments have been made by both the Government and private individuals. Those have almost all been failures. The only two successful ones were at Pueblo, Col., where a good flow of water was obtained at a depth of 1,200 feet.

The writer discusses the geological character of the great plains and the adjacent mountains, and shows that the greater part of the strata of the former overlying the unstratified rocks, is not water bearing. Reasoning from the fact that there is an aggregate formation of 2,000 feet uppermost thus impervious to the water, and that during a large part of the year the atmosphere is excessively dry, which causes the evaporation of the scanty rainfall almost as soon as it is precipitated so that it could not accumulate in the lower pervious strata, he thinks the chances of a generally successful irrigation for farming purposes by means of artesian wells are not very good. His conclusion is that these plains or a large part of them can only be used for cattle raising. There are many localities where wells of sufficient capacity for the purpose could be dug, which would be of no avail for irrigating to raise crops.

The article is an interesting one, for the subject is most important and aught that bears upon it intelligently is worthy of attention.

WHAT WAS MEANT.

The Boston *Transcript* gives a dig at the North American *Review* for publishing and the author for writing the article in the current number entitled "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages." To the superficial reader it will appear like a strong argument against Woman Suffrage, industrial competition, etc, It would seem to oppose the higher education of women as likely to injure them physically, without in any way curing the evils which are oppressing them in the various ways complained of.

The *Transcript* thinks that the real onus of the article is to get a hearing for the scheme of American Communism and quotes the closing paragraph to prove its position. This reads as follows:

> There is every year produced in the United States a surplus of food and of all other necessaries and comforts of life, and there are thousands of men who get of that surplus one million dollars' worth per year. There are millions of others, including the women we have been writing about, who cannot secure food enough to keep them in decent health: thousands on thousands are thus forced into sickness and degradation worse than that of the savage state. Why is this? Because the able brains of men and the generous souls of women have never yet attempted to secure any legal, fair and humane division and application of all this surplus wealth, which is the true cure. Indeed, they are so ignorant as to believe that brain-work needs and should have high wages; hand-work, small wages Both have been led away from the great and only cure, which is that the strong must care for and help the weak, the wise, the foolish, the old the young, and, the young, the old. This must come to pass or Christianity is a delusion, civilization a failure, and society a ruin.

It is true that this does sound marvellously like a support of the doctrine of an equal division of the wealth of the country. The author may, however, had for his object the arousing of thought upon certain tendencies of the day which need discussion in order to find a remedy for the evils which are rapidly growing day by day.

In the *Transcript's* argument against Socialism occurs the following sentences which contain a truth that ought to be well digested: "Not more than two-thirds of the population of the United States is spurred on by ambition and self-respect. The other third works only under the pressure of the hard screw of necessity. The first, best, last and everlasting lesson for human beings to learn is self-dependence. They are not to nurse a claim upon society, but to give society a just equivalent and—something over. The number who, if permitted, would use society as a leaning post is disheartening to think of."

And it is to the cultivation of this self dependence to which every effort of society should be directed. Every charitable organization should be conducted upon this basis. The whole end and aim of reformers, religious and social, must teach men and women not only how to stand upon their feet but to stand there firmly. And as this becomes more and more the habit, wrongs will write themselves in many directions.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Now is the time when the woman at the country hotel retires to her room early on Sunday morning, and emerges thence about 10:30 dressed like a morning glory, and hunts up her husband; and finds him on the back piazza in his slippers, reading his papers and smoking. And she walketh him off to church, and that's what's upsetting religion in the souls of our citizens."

THE United States is now sending to each country in Europe the staple food of its people. We export beef to England, grease to Russia, and frogs to France. A large shipment of live frogs was sent to Havre from New York the other day, with which to stock the French marshes, the American frog exceeding in size and flavor the French batrachian as the American oyster does its English rival.

JOURNALISTS in France have some privileges after all. A man has just been sent to prison for three months for slapping a law reporter's face. But what queer journalists they must be to "take the law" on a man that slaps their faces. In this country the Coroner is the only officer of the law that has any jurisdiction in such cases.

THE Tariff promises to split the Texas Democracy wide open. It is all on account of wool. The wool-growers demand Protection, and will go with the party that promises it to them.

THE Sultan is hesitating about sending troops to Egypt. As they have always been terribly thrashed when they invaded the Land of the Nile his hesitance is natural.

THE NILE AND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Several good things will probably accrue to the United States by reason of the Egyptian troubles. The first will be a study of the country's history, and the importance the Nile has been in preserving the fertility of the land through the centuries in which other lands have risen and fallen by reason of the exhaustion of the soil. This will show the immense value of inundations as a fertilizing means. For more thousands of years than will ever be known, the narrow strip of land along the great river has supported millions of human beings. In the meanwhile Asia Minor has been filled with a dense population which speedily wore out its soil, and then abandoned it for the virgin acres of Greece and North Africa, which were in turn worn out and deserted for the Roman peninsula. When all the plant-food was drawn from the rich earth in Sicily and Italy, people were forced to go to Spain, and 1,000 years ago they left the southern peninsulas of Europe for the northern side of the Alps. They are now rapidly wearing out this soil. About 700 years of vigorous cultivation has brought English farms to the condition that they do not yield to exceed four good crops in 10 years. Hence the immigration to the virgin lands of America.

But while all the lands in Europe and Northern Africa were being impoverished by close cultivation, those of the Nile have retained their ancient fertility, and will to-day support as many people as when CHEOPS could have a fresh lot of 100,000 able-bodied men every three months for 10 years to labor on his grand pyramid.

Why is this so?

Because the Nile every year brings down from the African mountains enough vegetable matter and chemicals from degraded volcanic rocks to compensate for the material taken out of the land by the crops.

If we study this we will see the wisdom of not restraining the Mississippi River by levees, but permitting it to wander where it will, at flood time, over the valley through which it flows. Every year the Mississippi carries several Townships of the richest soil to the Gulf of Mexico, which should be retained to enrich the country between Cairo and New Orleans. We are a wasteful people, but in nothing so much as in allowing the fertility of the continent to be poured into the ocean through the mouth of the Mississippi. There is a homely housewifely adage about some women throwing their husband's fortunes out of doors in the slop-bucket. This is what we do when we bank up the Mississippi and shut its revivifying flow off our acres.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

The retirement of JOHN BRIGHT from his position in the Cabinet of Great Britain does not challenge the sympathy of the English people. All of the respect and admiration which is felt for his character and ability cannot make them do aught else but rejoice at the assertion of British supremacy in Egypt. While he deprecates the action of the Government in allowing the bombardment of Alexandria at all, the predominant feeling throughout the country is regret that action was so long delayed.

MR. BRIGHT says that he has nothing to explain or defend in regard to this step which he should have taken sooner had not his high regard for MR. GLADSTONE and his colleagues prevented. But he could not longer seem to acquiesce in a course which violated the principles which he had held and taught for 40 years. As is well known he opposed the Crimean war, feeling that it was entirely useless, but then as now he had not the sympathy of the nation.

In fact, Great Britain is as aggressive now as she always has been, although her advancement in civilization prevents her from engaging as of old in wars that are unjustifiable and unprofitable, merely for military renown. The fact that she has not done so has given rise to the belief that she had lost her military spirit and become a purely commercial people. The nation has chafed under this imputation, and it is for this reason that the movement in Egypt is hailed with such enthusiasm and the ideas of Mr. BRIGHT and his followers obtain so little sympathy.

Should the war be long continued and entail a heavy burden of expense, it may be looked upon differently and the wisdom of Mr. GLADSTONE's delay in assuming the offensive become evident. Fighting for glory and then suffering the consequences is not accepted as readily now as of yore by a people who have become more practical, as well as more moral, and while old traditions and National pride will move them as in the present case, they will view critically and censoriously any delay in ending the war.

THE COMING BATTLE.

Rumors of diplomatic manuvers in reference to the Egyptian question have no value whatever now. Everything now must wait until the issue is known of the forthcoming battle between ARABI Pasha and the British. Battles change diplomacy as they change legislation. If Sir GARNET WOLSLEY inflicts a more or less severe defeat upon ARABI, the latter will then hold the position in the eyes of most people of a turbulent rebel, for whom there can be no legal sympathy. If on the other hand, he shall succeed in defeating the British assault upon him, in a pitched battle, it will be taken as a vindication of the Egyptians' right to an independent national existence, and though England may be allowed to overpower them at length, in order to avenge her wounded honor, they will not be long in receiving their independence.

This gives some idea of the mighty consequences depending upon the coming engagement.

It is dangerous to venture a prophecy as to the result. ARABI's advantages are in his superior forces and that he can remain on the defensive, thus compelling the British to attack. The arms of to-day make the defensive vastly superior to the offensive, and the ill-trained Egyptians can do as good work standing in rifle-pits as the hardiest veterans. Added to this is the well-known English disposition to underrate their foes, which usually results in their getting a terrible beating at the beginning of nearly every war they embark upon.

His disadvantages are the ease with which his flanks can be turned in that level country, where the water ways are in possession, or can be taken by the strong fleet of the enemy. Further, his forces are not the equals in *morale* of the superbly equipt and trained English soldiery. This, however, may be offset by the difficulties of climate and country, in this fierce Midsummer heat, which will bear hardly upon the troops suddenly brought south 35 degrees.

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

It is growing more and more evident as time wears away that the day of monarchical Governments either absolute or limited is fast passing. Of the former in Europe, the only vestige left is in Russia, and everybody knows that it cannot last there much longer. The match is liable to be applied at any moment which will blow it into atoms. The greater part of the former are monarchies only in name the sovereign being not much more than a figure head in the conduct of affairs. It accords with the traditionary respect which the people still preserve for a royal family to have its representative clothed with the semblance of authority, but let there be an appearance of an undue use of that authority and its shadowy character is immediately shown. The body which represents the people resents and represses at once aught which seems to trespass upon the liberties of the Nation. If these European countries do not yet enjoy the fredom which accords with our Republican ideas, it is because they have not advanced to a true understanding of the principles of self-government. That they are full of restlessness and discontent with existing conditions is evident, and this is one of the causes of the emigration to the United States.

One of the most interesting struggles now going on is that between King OSCAR of Sweden and his people. The King is disposed to assert his royal prerogatives in a way distasteful to the Norwegians, and more in accordance with the old days when to be a crowned monarch was to be an absolute dictator. A recent speech from the throne has given great offence and already there is a talk of a Norwegian republic. The Parliamentary body has twice refused to vote an increase of income to the Crown Prince upon his marriage, and seems disposed to take farther steps to show its displeasure with the King and its determination to resist anything which appears to it to threaten the liberties of the nation. OSCAR is personally unpopular with the people which adds to the probability of a change in the government in the not distant future.

A constitutional struggle is also going on in Denmark, but under different circumstances. King CHRISTIAN asserts no undue authority, and retains the confidence of his people. He leaves his Ministers to carry on the fight in a legal way, and quietly awaits the issue. As a consequence his popularity grows every day, so that there is little probability of Denmark's becoming a Republic during his lifetime, no matter what changes may be brought about in the constitution.

THE EGYPTIAN CANALS.

The dispatches from Egypt give the news of the cutting of the Mahmoudeh Canal by ARABI Pasha, which connects the City of Alexandria with the Nile, and by which that place is supplied with water. This is only one of these great works in Egypt which is threatened with destruction should the war go on.

The Mamoudeh was built in the first part of this century by MEHEMET ALI. It was begun in 1819 and finished in less than a year, but at an enormous sacrifice of life. Two hundred and fifty thousand men were employed in its construction, and 20,000 are said to have died from sickness and privation before the work was completed. This canal follows the bed of the ancient Canopic branch and of the old Fooah, is about 50 miles long and has an average width of 100 feet. The largest vessels can pass through it at all seasons of the year, so that it is a most important factor in the commerce of Egypt.

Another canal supposed to be now under the control of ARABI is the Ismaileh, which starts from near Cairo and runs nearly 55 miles to the fresh water canal at Zazarig From the latter place the canal runs to Suez. It has lately been made wider and deeper, and by its means freights of coal and cotton can be interchanged between Cardiff, in South Wales, and Cairo without unloading anywhere.

Besides these canals there are several others crossing Egypt, which serve the double purpose of communication and irrigation. To destroy any of them at this season of the year would cause great distress, as the consequence would probably be an inundation. ARABI will not be likely, however, to allow that prospect to hinder any movement that will promise to give trouble to the enemy, so that any of these great waterways are liable to be cut as the Mahmoudeh has been

AMERICAN drill and discipline have done much to make ARABI Bey's forces as effective as they are ISMAIL PASHA, father of the present Khedive, imported a number of American officers—headed by LORING, a Rebel Major-General, and STONE, a Union Major-General. These labored hard to develop discipline and soldiership in his army, and led it on two or three expeditions against the Nubians Abyssinians. Most of the Americans have returned home, but STONE, and perhaps some others remain.

THE English papers mention another strong reason for a strenuous maintenance of English prestige in Egypt. The news that Englishmen had been murdered in the streets of Alexandria, and the English fleet defied, reached India in a very much exaggerated form, and was eagerly discussed in every village and bungalow throughout the length and breadth of Hindostan. It would not do for a moment to let it be thought there that these things could be done with impunity.

"FIVE killed and 40 wounded," on board of the impregnable English iron-clads, is not so bad gun practice for a lot of Arabs. The probability is however, that it is much larger. Under-statement of losses is the usual thing at the beginning of a campaign. It will be remembered that the Rebels insisted that they had no one hurt among those manning the batteries in the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

ONE CALVERT, a resident of Washington, D. C., has lately patented a reflector, which consists of 100 mirrors that concentrates the heat of the sun with force enough to generate steam in large quantities. He expects that it will be used in manufacturing, and will make a large saving in fuel. What the factories are to do cloudy days is the question.

KENTUCKY will celebrate next month the Centennial of the battle—or, massacre rather—of Blue Licks, and it is proposed to make a State park of the battle field.

VENNOR continues his prophecies right along, just as if people were paying attention to them.

THE more the occurrences in the East are studied the more inexcusable does England's conduct appear. Admiral SEYMOUR's pretense was impudently absurd. The "menace" was all on the side of England. Supposing he were to steam into New York harbor with a fleet of the most powerful iron-clads afloat, and proceed to anchor them where their guns would bear upon the richest part of the City? Could that be explained otherwise than as a most insulting threat? Supposing that he should demand that all attempts to protect the City from his guns should be abandoned, or he would at once open fire, without regard to the terrible consequences of shelling a rich and populous City with enormous guns? It would be a very meek-spirited people who would tamely submit to all these indignities.

A MEMBER of the House has had the temerity to attack in the course of debate, the character of a Senator, and that august cave of gloomy dignity,—the Senate—sits in awe-struck anticipation of the terrible punishment that will inevitable descend upon this sacriligeous head of the defamer. The Senator attacked—"Hamburg" BUTLER—called brief attention to the "outrage," and the impressible correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says that during his remarks "the Senate was as quiet as a tomb. The silence was almost awful, and the attack and reply seemed to be received as ominous of proceedings more serious than a mere political contest. All through this little speech there was the most absolute silence. Every eye was turned toward the Senator."

Fortunately these blood-curdling occurrences happen but rarely.

MILWAUKEE is all torn up again by the revival of the Sunday question, begun by the circulation of a petition for closing the theaters on the Sabbath day, which received the signatures of a number of the leading merchants. The Germans immediately became excited, and the brewers moved the enforcement of a system of boycotting against these merchants which will doubtless be carried out to a considerable degree. The prospects are fair for a bitter quarrel engendering a good deal of hard feeling on both sides. The Democrats are preparing to take advantage of the trouble and will, doubtless, give the issue a prominent place in the next campaign.

THE total debt of Egypt is about $400,000,000. Of this, $286,000,000 constitutes what is called the "Unified Debt." The control of this debt and the general revenues of the country was placed, in 1878, under a financial commission made up chiefly of Europeans, and called "Commission of the Public Debt." Beside the "Unified Debt" is the personal debt of the Khedive, which amounts to about $44,000,000, and for which, in 1878, he made over his private estates to the Commission, which also took control of that. There is also a floating debt of $25,000,000 which is not secured by the Government.

IT is well demonstrated now, that the foreigners who were hired to take the place of the striking freight handlers in New York fail to do their work, not because of lack of knowledge of what is required, but that they have not the necessary strength. The reason is thought to be the exceeding simplicity of their diet which does not give them the requisite muscle. The Russian Jews and Italians make a full meal upon some black bread, a little water, and a banana or two. As a consequence they have little force, are slow and listless in movement and soon break down.

Harper's Weekly has a splendid cartoon. By a desk labeled "Jersey Lightning," stands the spectacled ROBESON, with a bland expression on his face. He has just said "If there is a man who in his own State had been accused of stealing the—," when he is interrupted by a perfect riot on the Democratic side, every one springing to his feet, shaking his fist at the Speaker, and shouting

"Its a lie."

"You're a liar!"

"I am the person referred to."

"I was not connected with it."

"Whoever tells that is a liar," etc.

WAR has been commenced against the toy pistol and will be waged mercilessly. The cause is the large number of accidents, many of them resulting in death, which have occurred recently through their use. Of the two kinds sold one has a small cartridge charged with pure rifle powder; the other explodes a detonating wafer charged with a fulminating compound. The latter is considered the most dangerous, a wound from it almost invariably causing lockjaw.

How little Democratic platforms mean, is shown by the fact that on the same day that the Democrats of Ohio—the most shameless leeches on placeholders the country has ever known—were denouncing assessments on officeholders, the Texas Democrats, all merciless bulldozers, were resolving in favor of a "fair and free election, and an honest count." DAVID said in his haste that all men are liars, and yet he could know nothing of a Democratic Convention.

The beneficent reign of England in the East is shown by the fact that during 11 years of peace the ordinary debt of British India has been increased from £97,000,000 to £157,000,000, in the meanwhile £142,000,000 has been expended on canals and irrigation works, and 8,000,000 people have died of starvation, although a famine fund of £15,000,000 has been expended.

IF reports be true, the destruction of Alexandria was as righteous a judgment as that which fell upon Sodom and Gomorrah. It is believed to be the most profligate City in the world. It was a noted resort for all the "off-color" people of Europe, Asia and Africa, and the immorality reigning there was frightful.

"NASBY IN EXILE."

Extraordinary Favor With Which the Book is Received.

The reception given Mr. D. R. Locke's new book, "Nasby in Exile," is even more than was anticipated for it. The first edition is now already nearly exhausted, While it is as yet damp from the press, wherever the book has been shown it has gone off like hot cakes. The compliments upon the work are not at all confined to the literary part of the book. The illustrations admirably set off the fascinating text, and are gotten up with an artistic ability worthy of all praise. The typography, press-work and binding are equally creditable in their way, and there is nothing left to be desired in any way.

Agents are wanted everywhere, and there is any quantity of valuable territory to be placed.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The Treasury Department has decided that the proviso in section 11 of "the act to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence," will entitle holders of the new three-per-cent. bonds to be issued in exchange for extended sixes and fives to perpetuate the original numbers of the new bonds.——The Senate agreed to the House bill giving Mrs. Garfield the balance of her husband's salary for last year.——Walker Blaine has been appointed assistant counsel, on behalf of the United States, before the Court of Commissioners, on the Alabama claims.——Congress has passed an act to provide industrial schools for Indian youth.——The Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester, Mass., September 20.——Ohio's wheat crop for 1882 is estimated at 69,283,000 bushels, as against 57,581,000 bushels for 1881.——The disasters caused by the earthquake in Mexico, Wednesday, are slowly being reported. A church collapsed at Yantepec, killing four persons, and another church at Izula is in ruins.——The new clause to the Arrears bill, which was passed in the House of Commons, empowers boards of guardians to borrow money at a low rate of interest, to promote emigration, and permits the Board of Works to make a free grant of £100,000 to certain impoverished unions for the same purpose.——Great disasters have occurred in Bohemia, by excessively wet weather. Numbers of persons have been drowned by floods, and the greater part of the crops is destroyed.——Eighty thousand boxes of cheese were received at New York the past week, and the amount of butter now in store there is larger than ever before known at this season of the year.——The best time ever made on the Pennsylvania Road between Philadelphia and Jersey City, was, it is said, accomplished recently by the new engine "Jumbo," with seven-foot drivers, the distance, 90 miles, being run in 80 minutes.——The Advisory Commission on Differential Rates, composed of Messrs. Allen G. Thurman, E. B. Washburne and Thomas M. Cooley, appointed by the trunk lines of railway, report that in their investigations they found nothing unjust in the differentials as they now exist, nor anything prejudicial to the commercial interests of the Atlantic seaboard cities.——John Bright is expected to come to America during the recess of Parliament, and will probably deliver addresses in the principal cities.——Nellie Grant Sartoris celebrated her 27th birthday on the 4th of July at Idlewild, on Green Bay, Wis., where she has been for some time with her husband. She partakes of her husband's love for fishing, and proved herself an adept as a rifle and pistol shot.——Mrs. Wilson, of Newberry, Mich., and two children, were lost in the woods. When found the mother and one child were dead, and the other just alive.——In the Ohio Democratic State Convention, at Columbus, Thursday, Hon. John F. Follett was temporary Chairman, and Sen. George H. Pendleton the permanent Chairman. Hon. John W. Okey, the present incumbent, was nominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation; J. W. Newman, for Secretary of State, and Henry Weible, of Van Wert County, for member of the Board of Public Works.——In drilling for coal on the Brewster farm in Coventry Township, near Akron, Ohio, indications of oil were discovered at a depth of 360 feet. The driller, Mr. Grouthers, of Oil City, Pa., an experienced oil man, says he is confident of finding oil in large quantities after drilling through the rock. The discovery has already awakened considerable interest, and further developments are anxiously awaited.——Business failures for the week 124, against 121 last week.——A band of coin counterfeiters has been arrested at St. Louis.——Congress will probably not act this session on Pacific land grants.——Ten frame buildings were burned at Sturgeon, Mo. Loss, $5,000.——Mrs. Catherine Albert died near Bakersville, O., aged 107 years.——The Silk Manufacturer's Association report the products of the year ended June 30, are valued at $35,000,000, which is three times the value of American silk industry 10 years ago.——The trotting horse Clingstone trotted three heats in a race without urging, at Chicago, Thursday, in 2:17, 2:18 and 2:20. It is believed he could have beaten 2:16.——Long Sing, the Chinese survivor of the Jeannette party, has opened a laundry and tea store in Washington, D. C.——The Mexicans have elected their candidate for Mayor at Las Vegas, N. M., and the Americans are much grieved thereat.——The New York Greenback-Labor party has nominated Epenatus Howe for Governor, and the rest of the State ticket. Resolutions declare that the civil service demands all officials to be elected instead of appointed.——A fire at Port au Prince burned 83 houses.——Key West citizens deny the presence of yellow fever there.——Dakota crops have recently suffered great damage from storms.——John Springer, aged 108 years, died Wednesday in the County Infirmary at Marietta, O.——Appraiser Howard, of New York, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him.——The U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Company, of Tuckersport, Pa., has failed; liabilities, $150,000.——From information received at the office of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, it seems that the apple crop is going to be nearly or quite a failure.——Judge Wm. T. Gould, one of the oldest lawyers in the United States, having been admitted to the bar over 60 years ago, died at his home at Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, aged 82. He was a native of Connecticut, and a son of James Gould, the author of "Gould on Pleading."——A cable dispatch from Vienna announces a planetoid of the 12th magnitude has been discovered by Palaissa, in 21h. 9m. and 7s. right ascension, 12 deg. 7m. south declination. Daily motion 4m. south.——The South during the present season has gathered the largest and best grain crop it ever raised.——Gen. Heureaux has been chosen President of San Domingo by a large majority.——Home rulers are trying to counteract the operations of the land corporations in Ireland.——George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, died suddenly Monday afternoon at Vallambrosa.——The London *Times* thinks that "the license that American criminal law allows dynamite projects is a scandal and shame to American legislation."——The body of the missing son of R. C. Spencer, of Milwaukee, was found in Lake Michigan.——The coming wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels; last year 32,266,310.——Since the 4th of July 213 deaths have resulted from wounds caused by the toy pistol.——Four drunken men, three American sea captains and an Austrian, while on a spree in Ningpo, China, nearly murdered the captain of a war junk, and placed in great peril the lives of all foreigners. The Americans have been committed to await the result of the officer's injuries.——Sen. Pendleton, ex-Gov. Curtin and Gen. Sam. Carey are going to speak for the Fusionists in Maine.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

We are still having a great demand for this remarkable cheap book, and are mailing scores of them every week. To our many thousand new readers we wish to say that this is a $3.00 book, which we will mail post-paid to subscribers for the low price of $1.25. We have mailed many thousands, and our supply is nearly exhausted. Our new subscribers should obtain a copy at once. A full description of the book will be found in our advertising columns.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Contested Elections—Mr. Smalls Admitted to His Seat—Star Route Cases—Reducing Taxes—A Scene—Gen. Raum—Gen. Keifer—The Christiancy Divorce—Alexander H. Stephens for Governor of Georgia.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1882.

At last the election cases are up for a hearing, and Democratic rascality is being ventilated. The case of Smalls against Tallman has brought out some rare testimony, and it seems to be generally believed among Republicans that no man was ever before seated in Congress on such barefaced frauds as Mr. Tallman. But the Bourbons did not rely wholly on tissue ballots, or stuffing of boxes, or false counting. These agencies were only used when the red shirt election cavalry failed to frighten away enough voters to insure the needful Democratic majorities.

During the discussion on Wednesday the new tactics of the South Carolina Democracy were referred to, and Mr. Horr, of Michigan, took a map and pointed out the extraordinary boundaries of the new Seventh District, producing a very lovely scene. This District has been arranged to absorb the colored vote and may possibly be conceded to the Republicans. It stretches along the coast for 250 miles, and its breadth varies from 150 miles to a few feet. It is cut into two parts by a narrow strip of land under water, and might be called "the hour glass district." It has in it about 7,000 white voters and 32,000 colored voters. The motive for packing so many colored men in one district was to reduce the colored majorities in the other six districts so low that by a little cheating the Bourbons will be able to send to Congress six Democrats, while they leave one to be carried by the Republicans. Mr. Horr declared that this was not a gerrymander, but "downright villainy," which, however true, will not change the facts. The debate throughout was the occasion of a great deal of jollity, and Mr. Tallman's final speech before taking his hat to leave kept the house in a roar of laughter. He said, in reply to the question why the Legislature had put so many colored voters in one district, that it was to insure the return of one Colored Democrat to Congress. When the vote finally came every Democrat obtained from answering to his name and Tallman was declared not elected by 145 to 1, exactly a quorum. On the question of seating Smalls in place of Tallman the vote was yeas 141, nays 5—Ford 2, Rice of Ill., Harlienburg of N. J. Jones of Texas and Calkins, the Republican Chairman of the Committee, who thought that the case should be sent back for a new election. Mr. Tallman complained that his party had not been faithful to him while making his contest, which is about the only hopeful thing that the case has developed. The next case was that of Smith against Shelly, (4th District of Columbia.) The facts were equally strong and the committee report in favor of unseating Shelly was adopted, 145 to 1. As Smith is dead this was all that could be done. Mr. Atherton, from the Licking District in Ohio, is on the Election Committee and does the best he can for the Democratic side in these cases of fraud and outrage.

His speech in behalf of Tallman was on a par with the action of the South Carolina swindlers. It showed a certain kind of ability which was more distinguished for lack of candor and of conscience than for logic. But no other speech than that of a pettifogger could have answered the demands of his party.

The Star Route cases are still before the court, but the public seems to have lost interest in them. The indicted parties have a very strong array of brilliant lawyers and they have been expecting to put an end to the proceedings without going to the jury by showing that the conspiracy charged had not been made out. The Judge rather put a damper on their program the other day by deciding that the conspiracy was sufficiently proven to carry the case to the jury. This was an unexpected check, but it was only incidental and does not prevent a long argument to show that no conspiracy has been proven.

The Internal Revenue tax bill lingers in the Senate and may be defeated or laid over. The Democrats, while they want taxes reduced, want still more to prevent the Republicans from reducing them, and they are loading down the bill with amendments which are likely to cause its failure. The session is evidently near its close, and the bill is likely to fail between the two Houses.

The absurd and pernicious custom of holiday bosh-speeches for review after delivery, and permitting matter to go in the *Record* which was not spoken in the House has been the occasion of further trouble between members. This time the scene was between Hewitt, of New York, and Robeson, of New Jersey, and was no credit to either. Mr. Hewitt was very angry, and while showing how much he was amazed, told the member from New Jersey that, as he had been charged with lying, stealing and perjury, he did not regard him as worth minding. Mr. Robeson retaliated by hinting that the man who had persisted in maintaining the genuiness of the Morey letter after it had been denied by Garfield, and using the forgery to the detriment of the Republican candidate, was not worth minding and no better than he ought to be.

There seems to be quite a prospect that the Treasury will lose the services of Gen. Raum as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The pins appear to be set for taking him from under the hand of Sec. Folger and putting him in the United States Senate. If his ambition should be gratified in that regard and he should prove to be as successful in the Senate as he has been in collecting the taxes he will hardly have a peer in that body. At the head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue he has distinguished himself beyond any of his predecessors, having reduced the operations under his charge to such a complete system of responsibilities and supervisions as to make everything look like clock-work, while the returns blow in without the apparent loss of a dollar swelling up the aggregate amount to larger and larger proportions for every succeeding year. He certainly deserves promotion.

The attempt to crowd Mr. Keifer off from the Ohio Congressional delegation seems likely to have quite a different effect from what was intended, since the attempt seems to be to clear the track of all competitors. The letter of Gen. Kennedy shows that he has no intention to antagonize the Speaker, and probably all opposition will be removed.

The disgusting details in the Christiancy divorce case are understood to be about concluded, and no doubt is entertained here that the divorce will be granted. The proceedings have been very long and very expensive, and both parties will rejoice when the end is reached, whatever it may be.

The nomination of Alex. H. Stephens as Governor of Georgia was foreshadowed in this correspondence some time ago. The effect will be to put to rest all ideas of an independent ticket. Mr. Stephens was nominated on the first ballot by a vote which was practically unanimous, receiving 325 votes to 8 scattering and 37 blanks. He was accepted, not because he was very much wanted, but because his nomination would put off a threatened split in the party, the end of which, after what had taken place in Virginia, could not be foreseen. Mr. Stephens represents the moderate side of his party as against the Bourbons, and it can hardly be doubted that his administration will favor many reformatory measures and tend to advance the prosperity and well-being of the State. He was not born to be a martyr, but as Pres. Houston once said in my hearing when he was defending the honesty of the people of Texas, "If they were not exactly honest, they were as honest as circumstances would permit." So of Mr. Stephens, he will hold on to the right as firmly as circumstances will permit.

BUCKEYE.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Hot Weather and Fisticuffs—Political Changes—Beecher's Vacation—Odds and Ends.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1882.

Aside from the miserably hot weather we have had very little abnormal excitement during the week. The only great event was the fisticuff affair between those foreign gentlemen, Wilson and Sullivan. While I am in no way squeamish about such ruffianly matters, I cannot help smiling at the newspapers when they air their virtuous indignation. The great Pecksniff of our journals had an editorial paragraph in deprecation of the affair, and took great care to have the most complete and elaborate report of the hits and bruises. Now if the press of New York had refused to notice in any way this brutal exhibition, there would not have been a show for its great success.

POLYGLOTICAL.

Riding down town the other day on a Broadway car I took note of my fellow passengers as to tongues, and found that they were reading newspapers in English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish and Italian.

And speaking of immigrants it seems that Congress is about to or has done justice to our City. For half a century we have borne the burden of pauperism and crime, while other States have taken the better class of foreigners. It is high time that the burden should be more equally distributed.

A CHANGE IN OUR ELECTORAL LAW.

The bill to change the manner of electing Aldermen has been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law of the State. Heretofore six Aldermen have been elected at large, but a voter could cast his ballot for only four candidates. There were three Aldermen chosen in each district, but the voter could cast his ballot for only two. Under this system one candidate of the local "boss" was almost sure of success. The Republicans have more than once lost the control of the Board of Aldermen, because the district leaders would nominate only one candidate instead of two. Last year only two candidates for Alderman at large were run, but when the votes were counted it was found that the Republicans might have secured four. I believe that the general judgment of the legal profession is that minority representation in any case is unconstitutional.

RUSSIAN JEWS.

There is a great deal of trouble with these strange people, and a considerable proportion of them are sent back. But the relief society has established a colony at Vineland, New Jersey, which bids fair to prove successful. They have over 1,000 acres of land, and seem to be making a fair start.

IT IS ABOUT TIME.

Almost 80 years have gone by since that famous duel on the Jersey shore of the North River, between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. The scene of the duel is a desolate place, and few residents of this City at the present time have ever stood upon the spot, but formerly strangers coming to this city would not fail to visit it. The Hights of Weehawken, under which the duel took place, are 150 feet high and very rocky and covered with a thick growth of brush and small trees. The site of the duel is a ledge 35 feet above the water and 11 paces long. It is now covered with thick shrubs. The old cedar tree which was a little out of range must have looked then very much as it does now. The large stones which skirt the ledge are covered with the initials of persons who have visited the place. One large rock, in particular, is said to be the one by which Hamilton stood when he faced Burr's fatal fire on the morning of the 11th of July, 1804. The exact spot is inaccessible to foot passengers except at low tide. There is no path down the rocky side, and from above no residence can be seen, which makes the place all the more desolate. The place is soon to have a monument to mark the exact spot where Hamilton fell.

BEECHER.

The famous Brooklyn preacher is on his vacation, and Plymouth pulpit is silent. But his liberalism is making trouble in the world. In his last sermon he remarked that he could not see how it could be proved from the light of nature that God was good, and added that there were many men who wanted to believe, but who could not. In some respects he was one of them. There were multitudes of things his father and mother believed and taught him that it would be pleasant to believe, but he could not. Many persons were infidels simply from the force of their moral conviction and honesty, and this view was as fatal to theism as it was to the Christian religion. The lowest animals, continued the preacher, were those that suffered the most. It was the nervous system that suffered pain, and they had hardly a hint of such a system. The myriads of living animals that a whale swallowed every time it drank in the ocean water did not all together suffer as much as the whale did from a single stroke of the harpoon. We were relieved, therefore, from the idea of cruelty when we thought of the destruction of the lower animals. The line of the development in nature was the line of decrease of suffering and increase of pleasure. At every step in the evolution of the race there was a gain in the law of benevolence. Nature went on developing until the point was reached when we suffered ourselves to prevent others from suffering. And development must continue until the time would come when the law would be the law of supreme, disinterested love. "Then cometh the end." Destructiveness would die, and throughout the whole world not an enemy would be left. "Do you ask me," said Mr. Beecher, "if at that time there will be a reserved place—a walled-in place—for pain and suffering? No! God is not God if that is so. I don't believe it. That pain and suffering go beyond the confines of this life I do believe, but not eternally. I don't why, when persons who have not obeyed God's laws here drift over into the other world, pain should not have the same effect there as here—to drive them back to obedience. We can't prove it by the Scriptures, nor can we prove that it don't. The Scriptures don't settle such questions. They are left vague. But in the grand hour of final victory there will be no undergroan of suffering that is eternal and knows no end but suffering. Such a thing would be barbaric, infernal, demoniacal. I can never worship any God but a just God. Take away the idea of eternal torment and you take away half the problems that prevent man's progress, and you throw light on God's justice."

VALUABLE PACKAGES.

Bonds sent between this country and Europe are now transmitted almost entirely by mail, that being the cheapest and quickest method. There is no delay of packages for examination at the Custom House, and the cost is only 10c on each package besides the postage. The bonds are insured by the marine insurance companies in the same way as other merchandize and the Government is not legally responsible for their safe delivery. If the value of the package is declared, the Postoffice authorities may refuse to take the risk of delivery. The transmission of property worth several hundred thousand dollars is thus secured at the cost of a few dollars. The sending of gold by mail is also very common, especially between San Francisco and this city. The gold sent by the Government from California is packed in heavy iron safes and is delivered under the usual Government frank. The safes are taken from the Postoffice to the sub-Treasury and the contents carefully counted, the seals not being touched from the time of departure to that of arrival. Gold sent by private persons is packed for mailing in bags, $1,000 being sent in each bag. The Nevada Bank receives the largest part of the gold thus sent from California. The value of the gold sent through the mails is often many millions of dollars in a year, and that of the bonds is larger. It is said that when the bonds of the Erie Railway were being sent to this country for a special purpose there were securities valued at $80,000,000 within the walls of the Postoffice at one time.

ZENO.

PARIS.

Stories of Garibaldi—His Heroic Wife—Home in Caprera—Funeral Rites at Rome—Sara Bernhardt—Fashion Notes.

Correspondence of the Blade.

PARIS, June 19.

My last letter was full of Garibaldi and in all probability this will be likewise, for "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." The newspapers contain story after story of the hero's life, each one more interesting than the other. Once his headquarters were at Caserte, near the royal palace, when the Prince de B., Superintendent of the Royal Domains, was announced. The Prince was got up regardless, in full dress, and after two or three profound bows begged to read to Garibaldi a very important letter from an officer in Victor Emanuel's palace. The Dictator assented. The letter was to the effect that he saw with astonishment and indignation that the game in the royal park was not sufficiently respected by the army. Garibaldi did not let the Prince finish but burst in a towering rage. "Who dares to speak to me of pheasants and partridges in times like these! What! my poor soldiers, half naked and hungry, exposed to the fire of the Neapolitans by day, sleeping on the wet ground by night, bearing fatigues and hardships which would have destroyed a regular army, and I am requested to watch over the royal game! Go, tell the imbeciles who sent you that if they dare to bother me again with such nonsense, I'll let loose all my Calabrians among the royal game until not a d—d pheasant is left. And as for you," said he, turning to the Prince, "get out of this."

The Sicilians have not too much faith in matters of religion, but they believe implicitly in the two patrons of their island—Saint Rosalie and the Devil. After Garibaldi's wonderful prowess they made out that he was the son of these two; terrible in battle like his father the devil, but gentle, kind hearted and good like St. Rosalie, his mother. His wife, Anita, persisted in being with him in all his campaigns. During one combat in Brazil, she was on horseback in the midst of the enemy's fire. She put spurs to her horse and escaped unhurt, except that a ball carried away her hat, and with it a lock of her hair. But a ball struck her horse; he fell, and she was taken prisoner. At the headquarters of the enemy, she astonished them by her courage and daring; she would not hear a word said against the Republicans so dear to her heart. Hearing nothing from her husband, and fearing that he was dead, she obtained permission to search the battle-field. Hour after hour she strayed over the scene of the combat, fearing every moment to find his mangled corpse. Being certain that he was still in the land of the living, she had but one thought, to escape and join him. She had a journey of 60 miles before her, in a hostile country, through dense forests full of poisonous reptiles and wild beasts. In four days time she had but a cup of coffee, but this intrepid woman braved every danger, surmounted every obstacle and at last had the happiness of again joining her hero.

CAPRERA.

I wonder what on earth ever possessed Garibaldi to buy Caprera. It is a barren waste, producing in great abundance, rocks, granite and the prickly cactus. Here and there a dozen or so scraggy goats find a scanty supper on a bare piece of pasture, but they work precious hard for it. The *sirocco*, or scorching winds from the African desert, blow over the island and burn up the little vegetation there is. So unproductive is Caprera, that when any one wished to visit Garibaldi, it was an understood thing that he was to bring his dinner with him. Garibaldi was, and had been for many years, a vegetarian. Some one expressing his astonishment, Garibaldi replied; "If you had lived, as I have, for years on meat and nothing else, you would dislike it as much as I do."

He was an early riser; 4 o'clock found him hoeing his beans and potatos in a little patch of ground behind his modest house, and at this work he did not like to be disturbed. One day a dandified young Frenchman called while he was thus engaged. Garibaldi received him politely but went on with his hoeing, and asked him if he would not lend a helping hand. "Willingly," said Frenchy. So the General put this elegant gentleman to pumping water for his vegetables. He went to work with a will, but stopped in half an hour. "Ah," said Garibaldi, "I see you are not used to hard work." The poor fellow began again, but as soon as some one called the General away he stopped, looked woefully at his lemon-colored kids and blistered hands, and bolted.

This island is to be called Garibaldi, and it will soon become the resort of relic-loving Anglo-Saxons. A year's time will make a wonderful change in this barren island. The *Evening Standard* predicts that by the side of the only habitable house (Garibaldi's) "there will soon be a large and commodious hotel, with steam lifts, vapor baths, an American bar, and every requisite of modern convenience, for visitors must have beds and food, and even the most emotional of æsthetes will not be satisfied with a diet of sunflowers."

THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL

to deposit there Garibaldi's bust was a most imposing ceremony. It reminded me of the welcome given him by the Romans in 1875, on the occasion of his entering the City. Victor Emanuel, seeing his kingly self obliged to play second fiddle, exclaimed sadly but with a merry smile on his common, jolly, red face:

"Then no one is of any account here but Garibaldi! What have I done to these Romans, I wonder?"

A BAD SON.

Ricciotti, Garibaldi's bad son, of whom I wrote you last week, came very near making a very queer marriage. He was in love with Countess Lambertini, daughter of Cardinal Antonelli,—you remember perhaps her famous lawsuit to recover part of the Cardinal's fortune. Ricciotti may have been in love with the young lady or with the big dot that she was looking for, but the match came to nothing. It would have been a strange union, the son of Garibaldi with the daughter of the Pope's Secretary!

FOR MODESTY,

commend me to English newspapers. Under the elegant title, "Sally in our Alley," *Truth* gives England all the credit of Sarah Bernhardt's recent good fortune. It was England who first gave her the idea of "starring it;" of leaving the Theater Francais to take care of itself. It was England that permitted her, a Jewess, to marry a Catholic in a Protestant Church. It was England this and England that, until one wished that that small patch of ground was wiped off the map. *Truth* goes on to say that he is happy to note the improvement in her acting." America very nearly ruined this lady as an actress and artist, as it tried to ruin Patti, Nilsson, and scores of others. Charles Kean called it the "grave of talent." That will do, we like modesty; it was only last week that the *Times* remarked with its usual impudence, that "they had feared Sara would have become spoiled by acting to audiences of but little refinement."

On dit, that Sara is very happy in her married life, that she and the Greek are a model couple. Sara, queer, capricious, wayward Sara, at last acknowledges the soft impeachment. "You know, my dear," said she in speaking to a friend, "he is the first man who ever made love to me of whom I felt afraid. He can make me do what he likes." This coming Winter Sara will create a new role, that of *Queen Frederique*, in Alphonso Daudet's interesting drama, "Les Rois in Exil."

RICHARD WAGNER'S NEW OPERA,

"Parcival," is an improvement on his last. It takes but one night instead of four to play it. They say that lately an Englishman who was an enthusiastic lover of the music of the future had surreptitiously stolen in at a rehearsal of Parcival, and was after the opera found dead in the box. One understands that Wagner's music sends one to sleep, but an eternal slumber, really Monsieur Wagner *c'est trop fort*. He is writing a new opera the subject of which is taken from Indian mythology.

The Parisians have been complaining lately of the paid *claque* who applaud out of place, and even those artists without a particle of talent. But the *claque* of to-day is a mild affair compared to that in Nero's time. Then when the mad would-be artist appeared on the boards, thunders of applause greeted him—it was hearty, spontaneous (!) The royal edict had gone forth that any one who did not applaud should be *put to death*.

MRS. JARLEY'S.

Rejoice! little folks of Gotham. New York is to have a Mrs. Jarley's wax-works show, and right royal one: a show that will quite throw the Parisian one in the shade. The principal attraction will be a hall containing a banquet table at which our President presides, and round which are gathered the crowned heads of these foreign lands. Mr. Ball, a well known Parisian is now enroute for New York to get up this interesting show.

FASHION.

Modest girls will perhaps be glad to learn that strap sleeves are going out. I mean those highly improper somethings called sleeves, that are nothing under the sun but shoulder straps and for which, however, let us be thankful, for it is all that keeps the girl *in* her clothes. The fashion was however an improvement on those worn at Nice some 10 years ago. Fair ladies then had *no sleeves at all*. It was "naughty and not at all nice." Could you hear, my pretty dears, how the gentlemen talk of you at their clubs over their sherry cobblers and mint-juleps, you would think twice before you dress yourself a la Cora Pearl. No! far from trying to ape those *demi-mondaines*, let those ne'er-do-wells gang their ain gait, and do you dress yourselves like the really modest, nice, sensible girls that you are.

PARIS IS DESERTED.

The gay, the fashionable, the sporting world only waits for the grand races and then away to Tronville, the fashionable French Saratoga, or to the healing waters of Vichy or Luchon. Minister Morton has taken an apartment for the Summer at Dieppe. Mrs. James Field proposes to spend the dog-days in Norway, as the guest of Mme. Ole Bull. Our Minister to Germany has a smart daughter over here; she graduated at home with honors at a medical college and intends to take her degree also in a German university. Lizzie Sargent will make her mark. Elizabeth Cady and Harriet Stanton have arrived in Bordeaux. The American prima donna, Minnie Hauk, has just arrived. She is engaged at Her Majesty's Sheater. Edward Pierrepont, son of the Minister, has taken his degree of B. A. at the Oxford University.

E. C. L.

DAKOTA

Another Letter from Wylie Wynter—A Marvelous Country—Its Advantages, Etc.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

FREDERICK, Dak., July 15, 1882.

I wrote you some time in May from this point. I was then a comparative stranger in this part of Dakota. Having seen more of this section since and become better acquainted with its people, soil, etc., I write you again. My first letter has provoked a whole host of inquiries as to our soil, climate, advantages, etc., and I confess that I feel as though I had made many friends, judging from the letters I have received. We are having a most favorable season. Heavy rains have fallen and our soil is of such a nature as to either absorb all this or else permit it to drain off.

VEGETATION IS FAR ADVANCED.

Everything planted could not look better. Vast area of the raw prarie is being turned over, and this will be put next Spring into wheat. The country is fast settling by bona fide settlers, who have come to stay.

The question is asked, "Do you think the tame grasses do well?" I do I have seen timothy growing here as finely as in Southern Ohio.

As to corn, the early variety looks well. The soil is of such a nature as to produce very rapidly. We suffer no inconvenience from lack of fuel. Good coal is laid down at $5.50 per ton. Water is abundant at from 30 to 50 feet, and this is of the purest quality.

AS TO STOCK-RAISING,

I can only judge from what a gentleman told me the other day. For more than three years he has had a stock ranch eight miles west of us. He is a large owner in Minnesota. He will dispose of his interests there and put all here. He has every faith in this country, and he crossed this country 20 years ago. As to trades and professions, everything is over done, except a physician. A good one is badly needed.

FREDERICK

is growing all the while most substantially, and is one of the most quiet, moral towns I was ever in—East or West. A grist mill will be erected here in the Spring.

Inquiries are made as to cost of filing soldier's declarations. The simple declaration costs $2 and the attorney's fees $5 more. A regular Homestead filing costs $14 at the Land Office. Land is fast advancing in value and being rapidly sold. I am amazed at the fear some have of Indians. Why, bless you, dear friends, we have none within 100 miles, and those are on reservations, and for the most part Christianized.

We do not say we have any better country than elsewhere, but we do have just as good. Our climate is most invigorating and healthful, wholly free from miasm.

It seems to be especially adapted to lung and catarrhal diseases. I shall be only too glad to farther correspond with parties wishing to know more than can be conveyed by a news paper article about this country.

Those that come are highly pleased and would not return under any circumstances.

WYLIE WYNTER.

ARABI, THE REBEL.

The Khedive Dismisses" Him from the Office of Minister of War.

Cairo Threatened—The Struggle for Water at Alexandria.

The Country Drifting Into Anarchy, and Many Thousands Starving.

Arabi's Warning to Gladstone Before the Bombardment at Alexandria.

The Rebel Force Now Estimated at One Hundred Thousand.

A Skirmish Near Alexandria—The British Troops Advance.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—Some correspondents having reported they were fired upon yesterday at a village a few miles out from Alexandria, a party of military proceeded thither last evening. They found houses filled with plunder and brought 40 prisoners here for trial.

LONDON, July 22.—A correspondent of the Times at Alexandria writes he is convinced that the report of the number of persons massacred at the time of the bombardment is grossly exaggerated.

The British appointed Achmet Rifaat Governor of Alexandria. His duties will be mainly nominal, but his use as a figure head will enable authority to be exercised without wounding native susceptibilities.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—Reconnoissances are making to-day in the direction of Ramleh and Milaha. Several corpses have been found in the Mahmoudieh canal.

LONDON, July 22.—Troop ship Euphrates left Portsmouth to-day. She took 1700 men. Her Captain received sealed orders. It is presumed her destination is Alexandria and not Malta.

ALEXANDRIA, July 22.—To-day 250 of the Rifles, under an aide-de-camp of Gen. Alison, pushed beyond Milaha, six miles hence, to blow up the railway. They met some of Arabi Pasha's cavalry, and several shots were exchanged. The Egyptians fled, after losing two dead and several wounded. The Rifles having finished their work withdrew.

British troops now occupy Aboukir and will occupy Ramleh to-morrow.

Arabi Pasha has levied a war tax upon land to the nominal amount of £500,000.

The Khedive received advices that Arabi Pasha is well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but his forces are not increasing.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The Khedive has signed a decree dismissing Arabi Pasha and declaring him a rebel. He will also issue a general order, forbidding the Egyptian army to obey orders from Arabi Pasha and forbidding the people to pay him taxes.

The mail steamer from Constantinople, arrived this morning, has been embargoed and the Captain arrested on suspicion. She was conveying letters to Arabi Pasha. The steamer is guarded by four steam launches from the British fleet.

The British have chartered two vessels to convey 300 mules from Limasol to Cyprus. They will start for that port to-day.

The Mahmondeeh canal continues to fall rapidly. It has fallen 11 inches in the last 48 hours. Miscreants are still occasionally caught with cotton balls in their possession saturated with petroleum.

Yesterday the Bittern cruised off Rosetta to reconoiter, but did not approach within firing distance. The fort has 15 guns mounted. On the appearance of the Bittern the men stood to their guns, but did not fire. At Aboukir there was a large number of guns and men. A flag of truce was flying, but no English troops were landed to spike the guns.

The country is drifting into fearful anarchy. Atrocities equal to any ever perpetrated in Bulgaria are committed with impunity. Two Germans at Tulkh, sheltered by the station master until the train was ready to start, were caught entering the train. Their heads were held over the carriage door and their throats cut. Another Christian was placed on the rails and an engine run to and fro over his body.

Arabi is flooding the country in front of his entrenchments.

To provide for the civil population the Chief Engineer of the Bittern has been placed in charge of the steam cotton works, where with five boilers and two tanks he will be able to condense 100 tons of water daily from the wells of brackish water.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Alexandria says it is understood that English and French occupation of Port Said is projected. No water has been supplied to the public in Alexandria since noon yesterday. Admiral Seymour has ordered the machinery of all the cotton presses to be used in condensing water.

The Queen has expressed a wish that the Duke of Connaught be chief of the rifle brigade to participate in the Egyptian expedition.

The place proposed by Assim Pasha for future sittings of the Conference is Stamboul.

LOVELETTA, Malta, July 23.—The troopship Orontes sailed for Alexandria with 770 infantry, 47 mules and carts and stores.

Following is the text of the Khedive's proclamation:

"ARABI PASHA—In consequence of your departure to Keffir-el Dwar, accompanied by your army, thus abandoning Alexandria without orders, stopping railway traffic and preventing us from receiving telegrams, and communications through the post, and impeding the return of refugees to their homes in Alexandria, and your persistence in war preparations, and your refusal to come to us after receiving orders, I dismiss you from the office of Minister of War."

The Khedive issued the following circular to the Army:

"On perusing the order dismissing Arabi Pasha from the office of Minister of War, you will know the great motives which necessitated his dismissal. Henceforward he will have no authority over you. Whosoever agrees with his designs and movements will have participated in his crimes. Whosoever shows obedience and conforms to our rule, will deserve honor of his country and good remuneration. You must be aware the country is surrounded with dangers and perils, for the Powers have agreed on Turkish intervention for the reform of the country without damaging the privileges of the firmans granted to Egypt. I am convinced you will confine yourself to my orders, which cannot have any object other than the welfare of the country. He who obeys my orders will be rewarded. He who does not will have to blame himself and be punished.

"After the bombardment of Alexandria a council of war was held. Dervisch Pasha assisted, and Arabi Pasha was present. It was decided not to surrender the forts until ordered by the Sultan. A telegram was sent to Constantinople to this effect. Arabi Pasha then returned to Alexandria. I ordered him to reinforce the forts. He replied he would never do so, and started for Kafir el Dwar. Unless I was certain the object of France and England was not to take possession of Egypt, but merely to restore order, I should have been the first to have given my life in the defense of the country.

THE KHEDIVE."

At the Palace it is considered certain that Arabi will destroy Cairo unless defeated and captured.

In reply to the proclamation of the Khedive, Arabi appointed a ministry of his own at Cairo. Preparations are being made to attack Aboukir. Arabi is moving portions of his forces in that direction.

Dispatches for Arabi brought by the embargoed mail steamer were seized. It is stated that two of Arabi's Colonels, acting as spies, entered the town disguised as Dervisches.

The Khedive has requested the steamer to proceed to Dulcigno to fetch 2,000 Albanians to act as his body guard. The Ministers have opposed the project, refusing to provide money therefor.

SIMPA, July 23.—The Indian Government, replying to a telegram from England, stated that the Indian contingent for the Egyptian campaign could be embarked within a fortnight or three weeks.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Alexandria this evening says: The troop ship Malabar, with 1,108 soldiers and a battery of artillery has arrived.

According to the latest news from Cairo there are 8,000 starving and homeless persons camping in Eshbeih gardens. Great mortality exists among them.

It is rumored that French marines disembarked at Port Said, but it is impossible to verify the rumor, there being no telegraphic communication.

Arabi Pasha yesterday massed 700 cavalry with a field gun at the pumping station of Ramich water works. It is supposed his intention is to destroy the station.

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.—The staff of the water works are hard at work cleaning the Roman cisterns for storage of water. It is a race between the falling level of the canal and the dauntless energy of English engineers. If only water enough can be stored to ride over another month, the Nile inundation will probably sweep away Arabi's dyke or rush around it, and all will be well.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Port Said states that DeLesseps arrived Saturday, accompanied by an aid-de-camp of the Khedive.

There are 10 war vessels of different nationalities in the harbor, five English under Rear Admiral Haskins, and five French under Admiral Conrad. The latter has consented to assist the English in keeping order in the town and protecting the lives and property of Europeans. In the event of an outbreak the French say they are prepared to land 600 men if the English can land 400. Rear Admiral Haskins sent a message through the Governor to the commander of the troops, saying he will hold him responsible for any disturbance, and if he cannot keep order the Admiral will. The commander is said to have declined to take the responsibility unless he is allowed to bring more troops from Dawrietta.

The town continues to swarm with refugees from Cairo and the interior, who bring the most terrible accounts of massacres at Tantaha, Dawrietta and elsewhere.

Rear Admiral Haskins has written the English Consul at Cairo, urging him to impress upon British subjects the necessity of leaving Egypt at once.

A dispatch from Constantinople says there is reason to believe that Arabi Pasha has sent a species of ultimatum to the Sultan, declaring he is acting to save Islam from Infidels, and giving the Sultan notice if the Porte sends troops to co-operate with the unbelieves he will fight them.

It is believed here that Arabi has threatened to depose the House of Osman and proclaim that Jesad rules in its place.

A dispatch from Rome says it is stated in diplomatic circles there that the Porte has sent a circular letter to the powers, asking them to dissuade England from pushing on hostilities, pending negotiations.

An Alexandria correspondent gives the following account of the movement of Major General Alison in the direction of Arabi Pasha's intrenchments: "A company of engineers started first in a train with gun cotton and tools with the object of blowing up the railway and Isthmus between Arabi's center and Alexandria, thus preventing him from attacking us in any other way than straight before the Rosetta gate, where we were very strong; six companies of infantry and 24 mounted infantry and a company of rifles followed. As soon as we replied to the Egyptian fire, the Arabs took to shelter. After the engineers had worked an hour we got a signal that a mine had been dug all around, and a great column of smoke, followed by a loud report, and the isthmus was divided, rails were severed and the work was done. The troops then returned to Alexandria. After the fight was over and we had retired, Arabi advanced on the Alexandria water works, just outside the lines, and sent word that he intended to blow down the place, but, having altered his mind, retired. We lost nobody during the skirmish. The enemy's loss is unknown."

A scout reports Arabi has three lines of intrenchments, strongly armed with artillery.

An Egyptian officer, with dispatches for Arabi, has been arrested. The Egyptian tribunal sentenced two looters to death.

Arabi is now making another reconnaisance. Our scouts report his cavalry in Ramleh.

LONDON, July 24.—Infantry for Egypt will embark the 4th of August, the cavalry the 9th, and sail direct for Alexandria.

Arabi Pasha wrote the following letter to Gladstone a few days before the bombardment, but Gladstone did not receive it until after the bombardment:

"The Koran commands us to resist if war is waged against us; hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires in Egypt will absolve Egyptians from all treaties. The control will cease, property of Europeans will be confiscated, canals destroyed and Juhad be preached in Tyria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which India strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through Asia and Africa, the responsibility of which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends with England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limit of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country."

ALEXANDRIA, July 24—12:15 P. M.—The Sixtieth regiment marched to occupy Ramleh this morning. A skirmish is now proceeding. No particulars. The Thirty-fifth infantry has been ordered to support the Sixtieth. The bulk of Arabi Pasha's infantry is reported to be concentrated at Damietta, the troops at Kafa-el Dwar being chiefly artillery and cavalry.

The Inspector of the Cadastral Survey arrived from the interior. He reports the total force of the rebels nearly 100,000. He says a volunteer cavalry regiment is forming to attack Alexandria.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times this morning says the question of Turkish intervention is practically decided by the fact that an expedition cannot be sent without denuding the district and provinces of troops, and even reducing the garrison at Constantinople.

Fifteen steamships have been accepted, or are under survey as transports. The authorities have decided not to send militia to garrisan Malta and Gibraltar.

PARIS, July 24.—DeFreycinet, President of the Council, conferring with a Committee of the Senate on Naval Credit, declared if the Powers indirectly interested in Egypt remained neutral in regard to intervention by other Powers in Egypt, France would leave England to act alone and would confine herself to the protection of the Suez Canal. This declaration seems to be due to the refusal of Gen. Billot, Minister of War, to undertake operations in Egypt unless he had a force of 40,000 men, which would require calling out a portion of the reserves, and the Government has refused to sanction such action.

LONDON, July 24.—The Devastation and Dreadnaught have been ordered to prepare for special service.

PARIS, July 24.—It is announced the French Government will for the present send only 6,000 marines for the protection of the Suez Canal.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—The rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one Gatling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared and galloped boldly along the railway at 800 yards range, but fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they reappeared with two guns, with which they opened fire ineffectually upon the British, who took to cover. By 9 o'clock firing ceased, but the enemy is expected to reappear with reinforcements.

Crother, of the English ekgineers reported massacred at Tantah, has arrived here.

The commander of the fort at Aboukir, though flying a flag of truce, has refused to allow any Englishmen to enter the fort. He is, probably, really holding the fort in the interest of Arabi Pasha.

Arabi Pasha occupies an extended line from Mareotis to Aboukir. The first skirmish lasted an hour. One or two English were hit. Several Egyptians were seen to fall. Arabi is again advancing.

LONDON, July 24.—Major General Sir John Miller Adye starts for Paris to-night to consult with the French authorities as to the plan of the allied expedition.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—The fighting is finished. The casualties are insignificant. The British troops remain in occupation of Ramleh.

Two of the deputation appointed by the Notables arrived here. They report that Arabi Pasha, on learning of the dispatch of troops from India to Egypt sent a reinforcement of 9,000 men to Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—The rebels are distributed as follows: One division outside of Cairo, two regiments in Cairo, two divisions at Kaffir-el Dwar, 3,000 infantry at Rosetta and 7,000 at Damietta. Each division consists of four regiments of infantry of 740 men each, two regiments of cavalry of 800 men each, one regiment of artillery of 700 men and 36 guns.

Four thousand civilians were taken from necessary works on the Nile to Kaffir-el Dwar.

Arabi Pasha holds a battalion and battery and two squadrons in readiness to check any British advance parties.

The British brought 60 prisoners from Ramleh to-day. The occupying force is entrenched at Ramleh. The British cut the Turkish telegraph wire to Stamboul.

LONDON, July 24.—In the House of Lords Earl Granville made a statement in connection with the motion for a vote of credit introduced by Gladstone in the Commons. Granville said the Government was entirely without information as to whether the Sultan intends to send troops to Egypt. The Government thought that in the present state of Egypt force must be employed. He stated 15,500 troops would be sent to Egypt. Granville confirmed the statement that France and England hoped for the co-operation of Italy in measures for the protection of the Suez Canal, and said the French Government had not yet stated whether it would assist in the advance into the interior of Egypt. The feeling of Europe, however, was in favor of England's action. The Marquis of Salisbury said it was the duty of all parties, now that the honor of the country is engaged, to combine in the support of the Government.

In the Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that to-morrow at the earliest opportunity he will move that her Majesty, having been advised to direct that a military expedition from India be dispatched to Egypt, the House consent to the application of Indian revenues to defray the cost of such expedition.

PARIS, July 24.—DeLesseps has telegraphed that Arabi Pasha has declared his intention to respect the neutrality of the Suez Canal.

MADRID, July 24.—The Government has decided to dispatch three additional frigates to Egypt, one to be stationed at Port Said, one at Suez and the third at Ismailia.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—There are now here ten English, two Austrian, one American, one German, one Russian, one Greek and three Italian men of war. A Turkish corvette arrived to-day.

The Egyptian projectiles burst too high to do any damage during the skirmish to-day. In consequence of this fact the British escaped heavy loss. The Egyptians advanced boldly, but without judgment, as they might easily have captured all the mounted infantry.

LONDON, July 24.—The News understands that the conference is considering a proposal to call upon the Sultan to denounce Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The News thinks it improbable that the conference will much further prolong its sittings.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24.—An Italian refugee says he saw 85 European bodies lying in the streets of Tantah, and that their intestines were being flung at the windows and about the streets. A Greek's throat was hacked with a pen-knife, and two English women jumped from windows and were killed to escape massacre.

Arabi Pasha put on a train to carry away the Christian survivors, and about 100 persons boarded it. An attempt was made to murder them, and it was only frustrated by a friendly native causing the train to start.

The British guns on Ramleh Heights completely command the neck and will render the Egyptian position untenable.

One of the two members here of the deputation representing the Notables brought a copy of the proclamation of the Secretary, circulated by Ragheb Pasha, stating that England had declared war against all Egyptians. The Khedive had consequently been strongly advised to dismiss Ragheb Pasha from the ministry and place him under arrest. It is hoped, also, that as the ministers are mere creatures of Arabi Pasha the Khedive will dismiss them all and form a new ministry under Cherif Pasha. The deputation, after learning the true state of things here, will try to return to Cairo and inform their colleagues of the facts.

ALEXANDRIA, July 25.—The Inspector of Cadastre at Tantah, speaking of the massacre, says: "I saw women carrying, tied to bludgeons, the dismembered arms and legs of massacred Europeans. The soldiers and the rabble fought for loot. A Bedouin Sheikh with 20 Bedouins saved the inhabitants of the Jewish quarter and took them to his village. Another Sheikh saved myself and party. A mob from Alexandria murdered three employes of Cadistre and their families, and burned their bodies with petroleum.

"The mob killed 12 Greeks. They tied the viscera of one of the victims to the tail of a dog and covered him with petroleum, which was set on fire amidst cries of joy from women and children. The mob was repulsed eight times. Finally two Sheikhs arrived and dispersed it."

The Khedive has dispatched a vessel to Port Said to bring Cherief Pasha here.

Military authorities are of the opinion that Arabi Pasha will not attack the British. He is, however, strengthening his position hourly. At daybreak this morning his men, many of them without uniforms and driven like slaves, were seen working on entrenchments.

The British experience great difficulty in moving guns, without which it is impossible to assume the offensive at Ramleh. Directly a sufficient number of heavy guns are placed in position an attempt will be made to dislodge Arabi Pasha, without exposing the troops. Gunners and guns from the fleet are going to the front.

STAR ROUTES.

Redirect Examination of Walsh—Why He Was "Easy" With Brady.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Merrick began the redirect examination. Witness said he found on reflection that he had made two affidavits to secure the remission of his fines, instead of one. They were upon the same subject, however.

After recess Merrick asked witness what disposition had been made of the indictments found against him. He answered that he was tried and acquitted.

A letter from Attorney Hine to Walsh was put in evidence. It merely transmits an account upon which an attachment suit was brought in New York. The object of its introduction was to explain the discrepancy between the accounts in the two civil suits. Witness testified that several drafts were given him by Brady, upon the Indianola and Corpus Christi route. They were each drafts for $1,250, drawn by Price, and were given witness by Brady in part payment of his indebtedness, but objection was made by several of the counsel for the defense at once.

Merrick explained he expected to show that Brady had made such an offer in January last, and he thought it would go to show the admission on Brady's part of his indebtedness.

The Court ruled the question out, saying a man had a right to buy his peace.

Witness, resuming, said he had not made public the transactions at the interview because he usually went to an attorney in such cases, and because Brady was then involved in a scandal. He thought if he kept quiet, Brady might see fit to repay him, after considering the fact that the witness held the Kellogg draft and other important papers. Postal drafts to the amount of $15,000 payable to Price, were presented the witness, who said $5,000 in commercial paper had been added, and of this total $20,000, Brady had been credited with one-half. Kellogg had given him drafts with the understanding that Brady was to receive half of the proceeds.

This answer was immediately ruled out by the Court, and the stenographer was ordered to suppress it.

Witness was then dismissed, after a notification from the prosecution to consider himself still under subpœna. Court soon afterwards adjourned.

FANNIE PARNELL.

Funeral Services Largely Attended—Remains Deposited in a Vault.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 24.—The funeral of Miss Fannie Parnell took place this morning. A large number of residents of the city and vicinity were present, and trains from New York and Philadelphia brought members from the different Land League organizations.

A harp at the head of the casket bore the following inscription: "Cede Deo." A white satin pillow, with a harp attached, had on it a quotation from her last poem—"The utterance of an Irish heart." Rev. N. Pettit, rector of Christ Episcopal Church of this city, read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church at the mansion. The remains will lie in the receiving vault at Trenton until such time as the funeral arrangements can be made. It is not known whether the body will be interred in Boston or be taken to Ireland, where her father's remains lie. John Heath, the sculptor of Philadelphia, took a plaster cast of the deceased. John Parnell arrived from Georgia this morning in time to attend the funeral services.

***We are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemists, was a very poor doctor compared with Miss Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a clever practitioner of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbug in the pharmaceutical chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation ever made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice.

DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 2104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

RIOT EXPECTED,

In Consequence of American Outrages on a Chinaman.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—From a late copy of the Shanghai Mercury, received per the steamship City of Peking, it is learned that a very serious trouble has arisen at Ningpo Chingpo, and the foreign community is placed in a position of peril. On the night of June 13, three Americans and an Austrian went ashore on a spree. It seems that the four men went to a Chinese brothel and demanded admittance, which, for some reason, was denied. Enraged by [illegible] they kicked in the door, and entering the building, they assaulted a Chinaman lying in a bed in a most brutal manner, splitting open his head and breaking his thigh. This man was entirely innocent of the offence, and proved to be the captain of one of the 21 Canton war junks then at Ningpo. After the murderous assault the men escaped, but were arrested the following day, and after an investigation before the American Consulate, committed. The Austrian subsequently was discharged, it being shown that he endeavored to prevent the outrage. The wounded man, who also proved to be a cousin of the Titai, or Admiral, is in a very critical condition, and is expected to die.

Great indignation is felt among the natives, and should the victim die, there is no determining what crime the crew of the war junk may do. A general riot is expected to follow. The Chief of Police is anxious concerning the safety of Europeans and the acting Vice German Consul has appealed to the German Consulate at Shanghai for a gunboat to protect foreign residents in the event of an uprising.

THE INDIANS.

Satisfactory Results from the Establishment of Training Schools.

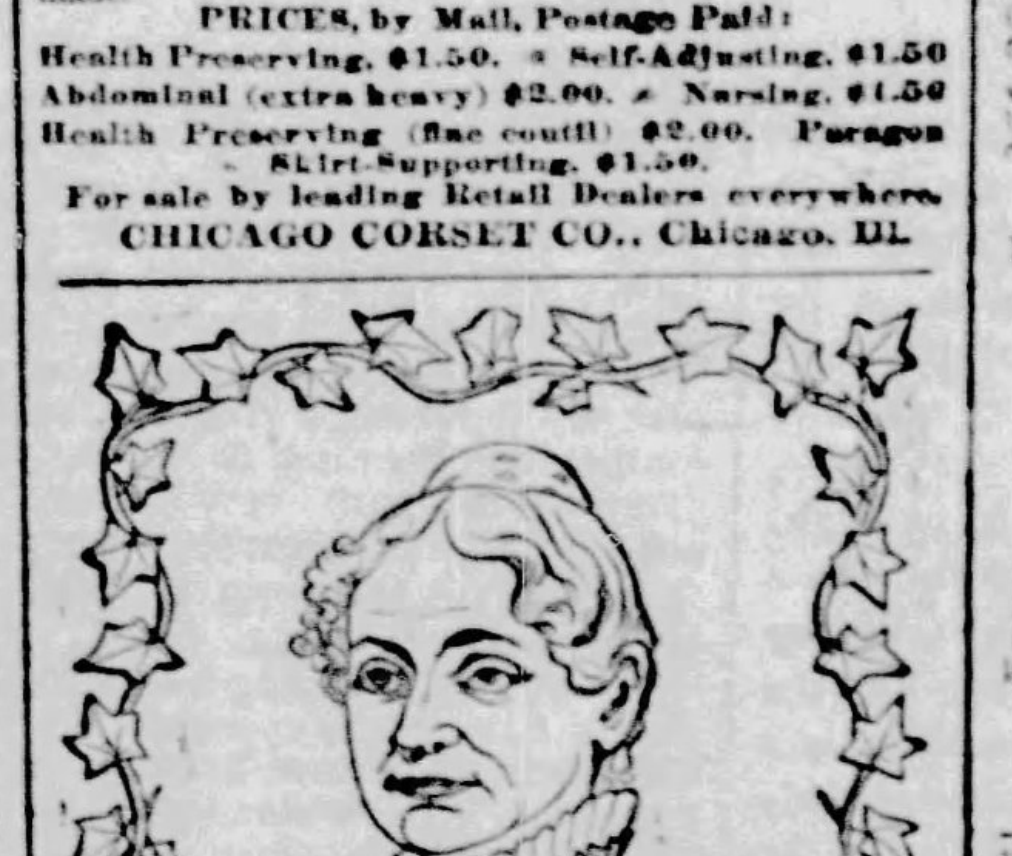
WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House has already passed a bill to provide additional training schools for Indian youth and authorizing the use of unoccupied barracks for such purposes, and the same is now before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. It was one of Gen. Garfield's proudest boasts that he was the author of the law that first established these Indian training schools, and it is the belief of many who have given the subject thought that this plan of educating the red men will ultimately yield the most satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. It is now proposed to go further than the maintenance of schools at Hampton and Carlisle, and the Secretary of War, should the present bill become a law, will be authorized to set aside, for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youth from the nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the United States, any vacant posts or barracks, so long as they may not be required for military occupation, and to detail one or more officers of the army for duty in connection with Indian education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at each school so established. The most satisfactory results have been so far attained from the schools already established, the general verdict being that the surest way for the advancement of the Indian races has been adopted.

Important Decision by Attorney General Brewster.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Attorney General Brewster has rendered an opinion on the issue raised between Geo. Wm. Curtis and Rep. Hubbell, President of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the subject of political assessments, in which he holds that a member of Congress is not an officer of the United States, so that a gift to him for campaign purposes does not fall within the statute regulating political assessments. The opinion will be laid before the Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

The Attorney General has given an opinion to the Secretary of the Treasury that the request of transportation companies to be allowed to take some 60,000 Chinese laborers through this country from Cuba to China cannot be granted under the law as it now stands.

BALL'S



CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid:

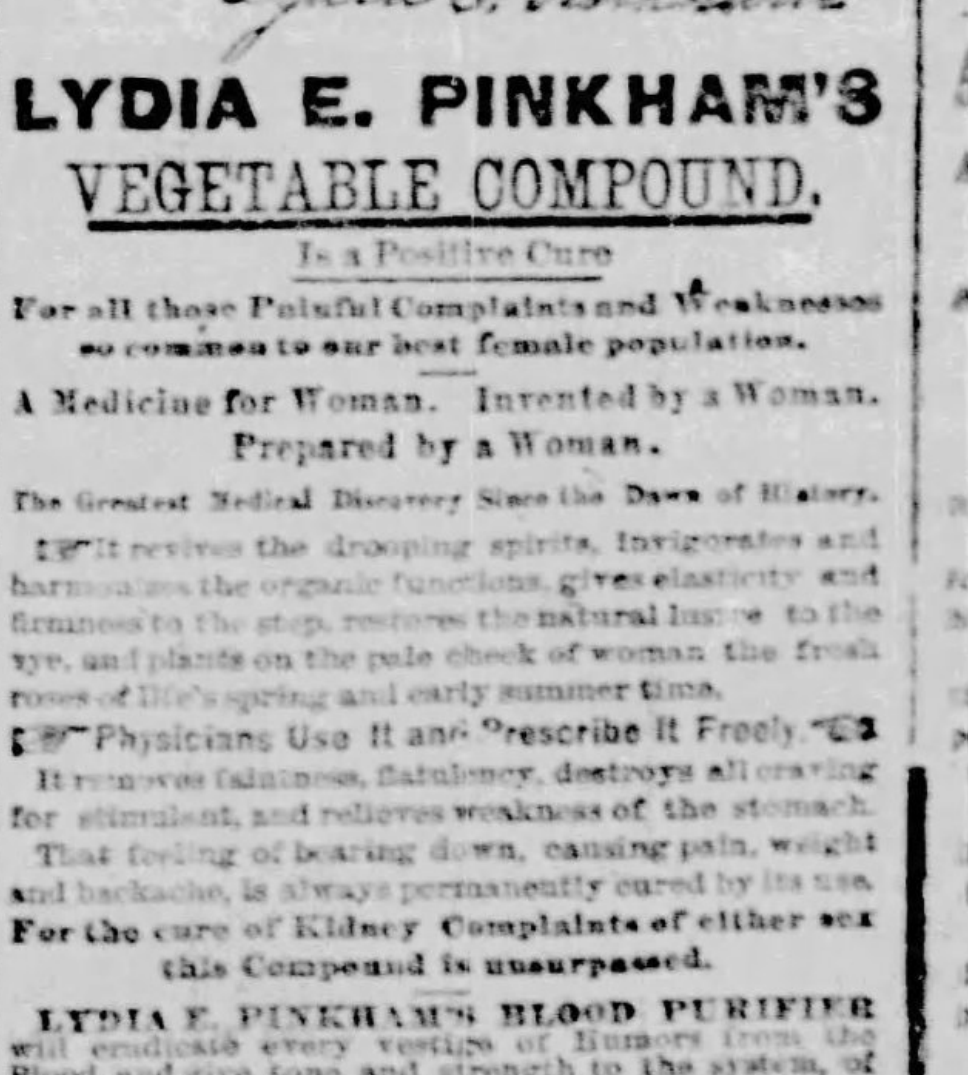
Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50

Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50

Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.

For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

☞It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

☞Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.☜

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞Sold by all Druggists.☜

SERIOUS CHARGES

Against a Minister, Preferred by His Wife and Family.

ERIE, Pa., July 23.—To-night Rev. W. Dolman, of Greene Township, in this County, was brought to jail charged with attempting to kill his wife and family by poison and steel.

Dolman is a clergyman of the Methodist Church, is 55 years old, and bears a high reputation among his townsmen. His wife alleges that for years past he has cruelly treated her, subjecting her to treatment unfit for a dog. She avers that because she remonstrated with him for alleged persecution he rushed at her with a knife and lunged at her heart with threats of dispatching her and her mother, and also that he concocted a scheme to poison her with arsenic, which was discovered in time to save the whole family from being poisoned. Dolman's friends claim that he is irresponsible, that having mixed farming with preaching, and experienced bad luck in the former, his mind has become unbalanced. He was seen to-night, and appeared sane and rational. He is the author of several theological works, and claims that his arrest is the result of conspiracy.

Killing His Doctor.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 24.—A white physician was called by a Spokane Indian to treat his sick son on the Klamath reservation. The boy died, and the father shot the physician dead and fled.

Magnetic Medicine: a Brain and Nerve Food. Positively Cures Nervous Debility, and all Weakness of the Generative Organs. [illegible] package 50 cents. Six for $2.50, by mail. [illegible]

Magnetic Medicine Co., Detroit, Mich.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC & SCHOOL OF ENGLISH BRANCHES, LANGUAGES, ARTS, ELOCUTION & PHYSICAL CULTURE

NEW HOME SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED. IN THE HEART OF BOSTON. RARE ADVANTAGES. LOW RATES. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. E. TOURJEE.

MISS ANABLE'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible] will begin Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1882. Primary class formed.

MANAGER WANTED for State Branch and [illegible]

Address WONDER CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.

Nasby in Exile.

The Best Selling Book Ever Published

TO CANVASSERS AND ALL OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

[illegible] descriptions of the country, people, manners and customs of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland and Scotland. Mr. LOCKE having given six months to observations in those countries. [illegible]

LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., TOLEDO, OHIO;

For the whole country, except the Territory covered by the following

GENERAL AGENTS.

[illegible]

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1882—147th Monthly Drawing.

Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do	do 500	4,500
9 do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

A $3 BOOK FOR $1 AND POSTAGE.

A Valuable and Beautiful Book a Nominal Price.

A Book that Should Be in Every Family.

BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

"BIBLE BIOGRAPHY" is a beautiful volume of over 600 pages, profusely illustrated. [illegible]

It is printed upon beautiful paper, is strongly and handsomely bound, and is fitted for either the center table or the book case.

We have but a few copies remaining, and orders should be sent immediately. Address

BLADE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

The Household.

Correspondents writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Home Talks.

The law has some very curious and devious ways, and queer things often happen under its operations. One occured the other day down near Tarrytown, New York, which had an element of the pathetic in it. It resulted in the driving forth from the home she had accupied for 35 years, of an old woman of 70, after a long continued effort of over 20 years.

It seems that she and her husband bought 100 acres of land, built a small house upon it, and lived happily therein for some 12 years when the latter died and left his wife with three little children. A year or two after his death Mrs. Taxter received notice that he had placed a mortgage of $1,500 upon the property without her knowledge. Not having signed, she repudiated it. It was foreclosed and the place sold for $4,000. She refused to accept her dower in cash, and it was placed subject to her order with the County Treasurer, where it still lies. This was more than 20 years ago, and though she was sued for trespass in remaining in the house, and judgment obtained against her in various suits, the fact of her not having drawn the money prevented the completion of proceedings, and she and her family stayed on in their home.

In an evil day, however, she was persuaded to draw the interest, and as that was a virtual acknowledgment of the legality of the sale, judgment was again obtained against her, and the officers went to the house in her absence, put all the furniture out in the road and the owner took possession. When the old lady returned and found what had been done, she fell senseless to the ground and was with difficulty resuscitated. In her old age she was homeless.

The story is of interest only because it paints the folly of which so many men are guilty, of keeping their wives and daughters in absolute ignorance of their business. This man undoubtedly believed that he would be able to pay off the mortgage without his wife knowing and being troubled by it. Troubled she certainly would have been, for women have an invincible repugnance to placing a mortgage upon their homes, and well they may have, for too often they vanish in thin air just this way. Death is no respecter of persons nor does he pay any attention to the payment of debts. Had this woman known of the existence of such a claim against what she thought was clearly her own, the spirit and determination shown in this long legal fight against what she deemed injustice would have stood her in good stead in finding means to pay off the indebtedness. Her husband's mistake in keeping her in ignorance has cost her years of bitterness and finally rendered her homeless in her old age.

It is such things as these that strengthen the cry against women being treated as either pets, playthings, or simply as housekeepers, kept in ignorance of what may be of the most vital interest to them in some unlooked for future. It is true that they are often themselves to blame, in their quiet acceptance of this state of things, but it is also true that the large majority of men appear to have an intense dislike to giving the one most interested anything except the most general information in regard to their business affairs, and it is this that so often brings such misery to their families when they are unexpectedly obliged to lay down the burden of life.—Ed. Household.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Decorated Mirrors.—A very pretty fancy in these days is that of decorated mirrors placed in little nooks and odd places in rooms where one may suddenly come upon the reflection of oneself and surroundings when least expecting it. In many country houses are old fashioned little wooden framed looking-glasses which have done service many a long year. These may often be ebonized and with gilt lines to brighten them up be made very ornamental. The *Floral Cabinet* gives the following description of a way to decorate mirrors:

Very handsome small bevelled mirrors, with frames made especially for decorating, can now be procured at the artist's furnishing stores, but if such stores are not within easy reach it is possible to make them equally as pretty in the following manner: Have a carpenter make a flat, square frame of oak or pine, smoothly finished, and width to be eight inches; the square opening for the glass also to be eight inches. An ordinary plate-glass mirror is then fitted in the square opening. It should measure about a quarter of an inch larger on every side than the space into which it is to be fitted. Have a piece of very strong pasteboard cut half an inch larger all round than the glass, then lay the glass back of the opening in the frame, the pasteboard over the glass, and tack quite closely round the edge, taking care that the tacks do not touch the mirror. This holds the glass securely in place. Two small screw rings are screwed in either side of the back of the frame, through which a wire may be passed by which to suspend it.

The face of the frame is then to be painted all over, completely covering the wood, with any pretty design that may suit the fancy, of landscape, or birds and flowers, or a combination of both.—Ed.

Knit Stockings.—I will try and tell the readers of the Blade how mother knit me a pair of stockings.

They can be knit of wool, cotton, or silk: Cast on as many times 12 stitches as you need. First row purl or seam 1, narrow twice, throw thread over, knit 1, throw thread over, knit 1, throw thread over, knit 1, throw thread over, knit 1, narrow twice, purl or seam one; second and third rows, knit plain. Begin and knit as first row.

I may come again and tell you how I am going to make a nice rug.

Please tell through The Household how you like the stockings.—Miss Ettie J. Lyms, Brownsville, Pa.

ARTISTIC RAG CARPETS.

Cut your useless cashmere cloth or flannel into strips three-fourths of an inch wide clear through the piece, sew these together at the ends till you have a pound of such strips, which makes a large ball. Fine heavy cloth of m'n's wear is cut less than half an inch wide, and the finer the stripe the more they make in weaving. A pound and a quarter ball will weave a yard of carpet a yard wide. Mix your colors well when sewing with two or three yards of red, green or yellow for every six or more of dark color, and you will have a carpet or mat with uneven barrings of gay colors, dark and gravely pleasing to the eye. Mix bright color with every yard of dark strips, and the result is a mottled ground, or, if you have enough of any dark, rich color you may have a mottled center with borders of deep blue, black and deep yellow. The strips can be dyed bronze, peacock, deep red, or any strong color, after sewing. If you want something in modern taste, after your carpet is woven, sew three or four widths together with a border of plain Venetian or bright figured ingrain bordering stain the edge of the floor, and you have an odd, handsome mat for your sitting room, which is practicably indestructible. Such mats are advised for nurseries and country sitting rooms, and no one, seeing them for the first time, would ever dream of classing them with the humdrum rag carpets of old. The smooth basket-work surface, the rich colors, vie with those of foreign mats, and in point of taste a well-chosen English home made mat will please better than the cheap green and Turkish rugs, which, in fact, are the "rag carpets" of pleasant homes in the East.—B.

Correspondence.

Is Matrimony a Humbug?—"Rip Van Winkle," in his chapter on matrimony, says, "Matrimony is a humbug, that single bliss is preferable to married wretchedness, etc." We beg leave to differ with "Van" for various reasons.

Marriage has a Divine origin, and is designed to benefit both man and woman. When God placed Adam in the Garden of Eden He said, "It is not well for man to be alone; I will make him a helpmeet." The Creator in His wisdom intended that woman should be a blessing to man, and she is certainly God's most gracious gift to him. "Van" compares courtship to married life to prove that the former is a humbug. If marriage is a humbug, then the Creator is a humbug.

If young people would consider the subject well before marrying, if they would study Nature's laws, and act intelligently, many of the ups and downs of married life might be avoided, and many a life of misery might be changed to one of continuous happiness.

The trouble is with many that they jump before they consider well the landing, and after they have landed and found to their sorrow that they are in the wrong place, they denounce marriage as humbuggery, etc. It is true to some extent that many men and women are different after marriage than they appear before, but the world is full of many true and noble women whose love and companionship are worth more than all the other comforts of life to a man.

Marriage is a step higher than courtship, and if young people will make right conjugal choice, study each other's dispositions, habits, likes and dislikes, their love and friendship for each other will grow stronger and truer as they advance in years till their dispositions will work in perfect harmony.

Having taught several terms of school, and studied the dispositions and mental endowments of children, we agree with "J. A. M." who wrote in the Blade of June 22, that children are to a great extent what their parents make them. If the law that "like produces like," holds good here as elsewhere, how important it is that parents cultivate their dispositions that they may raise children who will be a credit to themselves and to the world.—J. L., Conway, Iowa.

Don't Do It.—A word to the girls. Don't marry the "wild reckless young man," as a sister advised a few weeks ago. Your love might have the saving influence, but the risk is too great; for remember tis your life you put in his keeping. How many poor wives can testify that the trust was betrayed. Better to wait until the character is formed, for if a man has not strength to stand upright by himself, (or God given) he would be more than likely to drag you down too. I know there are exceptional cases, but don't risk it girls.

I have a great respect for bachelors (not the one that has just been extinguished in The Household, but bachelors in general. Those I have been acquainted with personally, (and we have lots of them in Kansas) have been nearly all good hearted, jolly fellows, and make the best of husbands when they do get married.

I think it is a good thing for any man to keep bachelor's hall five years before he marries, and some deserve 20 years. They appreciate a good wife when they get one after that. Wonder if we could not pass a law to that effect (when we get to voting), something like the compulsory army law of Russia?

Now, do not think that I have a mean husband, for I haven't. He is as good as gold.—Bertie, Wabaunsee, Kan.

Some Requests.—I would be very grateful to "Mrs. J. J. W., Eau Claire, Wis., if she will be kind enough to send me the directions for knitting lace and insertion which is partly given in Blade of Feb. 9, 1882. As I have only been a subscriber since January, 1882, I did not have the advantage of December 5, 1881. I would like to have it and other patterns of knit lace in time to make a contribution to the Fall exhibition to be held in our nearest Town, 60 miles from here. And if "Chatta Bella" will send me some of the different seeds of climbing plants mentioned in her letter (Blade) of March 9. I shall be very glad and will most cheerfully refund the postage. Also, if the friend who spoke of the mountain fringe can spare me some seeds, I shall do likewise.

I am a missionary's wife in the Northwest Territory, and there are no white neighbors nearer than 60 miles, with the exception of one family 20 miles away. We get the mail once in three weeks. This, with an occasional traveler, is how we learn of the outside world. But we are very happy and contented in this part of the Master's vineyard, and I hope we may be a blessing to those poor Indians. They are very peaceable and neighborly, are learning to farm on their reserves and seem willing to make an independent living.

We are commencing a new mission on Battle River. Have been here a year, have put up a new house, and a small crop in. I want seeds to have a nice garden next year, and I want to make the Battle River Mission House as cosy as possible with fancy work.

This is a beautiful country. The prairie is covered with many different kinds of flowers, which makes the air fragrant with their perfume. The soil is most excellent for farming, and settlers are pouring in by hundreds, and Edmonton, our nearest town, which two years ago had only a few houses and could only boast of eight white ladies belonging to its population, has now almost a hundred of each, and some of the best society met with anywhere.—Mrs. E. B. Glass, Edmonton P. O., Northwest Ter., Canada.

My Experience in Silk Culture.—From reading the correspondence in the Household relating to silk culture, together with clauses in various other periodicals, arose a desire to experiment with the insect from which so much profit can be derived with so little capital invested and manual labor employed. From some one's letter, I have forgotten whose, I learned that by addressing a letter containing 25 cents to Miss Nellie L. Rossiter, 2824 Goldbeck street, Philadelphia, Pa., I could obtain a manual of guidance. I embraced the opportunity, and received a neatly-printed book containing all necessary information. After carefully reading it I came to the conclusion that it would occupy all my time and if I did not be particular to follow every direction to the letter my time and money would be lost. However, I determined to try a few eggs and ordered one dollar's worth from Miss Rossiter, at the same time telling her that I thought the experiment would be fruitless as the directions implied so many conditions for success. In reply she kindly told me that "it is not half so hard to do as it is to read about."

I received the eggs and tried to proceed with them according to directions; the result was not more than one-third of the eggs hatched and those that did died before they had passed the second age. The fault was mine of course. I wrote again to Miss Rossiter to inform her of my failure; she seemed to regret it almost as much as myself and proposed that she send me a half ounce of eggs for $2, the usual price being $3, to make up for my loss. I consented to this arrangement and patiently awaited their arrival through the mail, but they never came. I wrote a third time to Miss R.; in reply she expressed her regret at the non-arrival of the eggs and made a proposition to send me 400 live worms for $3, the usual price being $1 per 100. I advised her to send them and they arrived within 10 days from ordering. I applied myself more closely to the book of instructions and took every pains to succeed. The result is a nice lot of beautiful cocoons. The moths are laying now, and I am sanguine of a large crop of eggs by September.

I found the labor almost nothing but they require a great deal of care in order to keep the tray perfectly clean and their food fresh. Just as the worms are about spinning is the time when disease is most apt to attack them, and more attention than usual is required to ward it off. I lost nearly half of mine from not being able to attend to them one day. On that day the worms commenced to spin among the dry leaves and netting. The directions are, not to disturb them at this period. I let them alone and they suffered greatly from a disease known as jaundice.

According to Miss Rossiter the osage orange will produce silk in every particular as good as that raised from the multicaulus mulberry, if care is taken not to feed the terminal leaves. But as the osage orange is unknown in Florida and the mulberry is as easily grown from slips as roses, I will not experiment with it.

I am convinced that silk culture is a profitable industry, and believe that in a few years the American ladies will wear American silk. I have read that the Woman's Silk Culture Association claims that the dress for Mrs. Garfield is the first of the American production. If this is true, it is a mistake, for there are a number of ladies in this State who have made and worn silk dresses, hose, gloves and handkerchiefs years ago. In this climate I see no hindrance to raising three or four crops a year, as the leaves are fit for food from February till November, and six weeks are all that is required to mature a crop.—Mrs. L. T. F., The Hollies, Fla.

We are very glad to receive the above letter, and would like to hear farther in regard to our correspondent's success in this direction. Mrs. Garfield's dress is claimed to be the first of which the silk was produced, spun and woven in this country. Does the writer mean that persons in Florida have raised the silk worm, and manufactured its silk into articles of wear?—Ed.

Bulbous Plants.—Bulbous and tuberous rooted plants are all very attractive. Many of them are reckoned among the choicest of flowers. Almost all varieties blossom freely and admit of easy cultivation. They have also a great advantage. They take up very little room, for they can be grown almost anywhere. Without them I think no garden is properly furnished with plants. All the more common hardy bulbs are very cheap and the increase so very rapid. The lovely double paper-white narcissus so sweetly scented increases very rapidly. As a general rule bulbous plants do best both in flowering and increase when left in the same situation for several years. Some sorts and the narcissus, especially, will not show their flowers at all if disturbed.

Let the bulbs be undisturbed, but enrich the soil yearly, by applying rich soil on top.

A division may be made every four or five years. There are bulbs such as the lecojum vernum, the beautiful early snowflake, which, if left too long, have a tendency in certain soils to dwindle and occasionally to form small bulbs along that part of the flower stalk which is buried in the ground just above the original bulb. These of course weaken the parent; when these form you should at once replant. No bulb at first planting should be set deeper in the soil than four inches. This will protect even tender sorts from frosts.

The tulip is another plant that should not be disturbed. Put manure upon them every Fall but don't disturb the bulbs. You may take off small bulbs if you want to, but don't until after blooming. The narcissa are almost all so hardy that they will pass through the severest Winter unharmed in the open ground. Try them and you will not do without them.—Bridal Rose.

Foreigners in School.—The children of the foreigners are among the most earnest, well-behaved, attentive pupils that I ever knew, but it is a lamentable fact that, as they become Americanized they lose their zeal for study and learn the arts of mischief from Young America with equal readiness. I once taught a three months' term in a district composed entirely of Norwegians. During that time the deportment of every pupil was perfect. No whispering, no hitting nor striking, no unnecessary laughing or giggling, no chewing of gum in school hours. Irregular attendance was the only evil with which I had to contend, and for this, it seemed, no remedy could be devised. Our State, Wisconsin, has a compulsory attendance law, but it is not generally enforced. How shall we secure a regular attendance? How?—Jason.

A Variety.—Please do not let fairy tales and nursery rhymes be annihilated. Children enjoy them so much, and I have never seen a case where they have done harm. The little ones are easily made to understand that they are only stories, and if they are well written, as many are, where goodness comes out victorious and wickedness is punished, they impress the young minds favorably.

I think Mrs. L. F. T., of Columbia County, Florida, has spoilt a well written article by going a little too far, and although dancing may be as deplorable as she makes it, I am afraid if she were put to her own test of having her daughter jump over a 500 foot precipice in preference to waltzing that she would live and dance. Although I do not argue in favor of it, I know many good and moral mothers who attend a dance with their daughters, and even engage in round dances.

I would like to say a word in regard to woman's rights, as I believe there are a great many American women who feel the same as I do about the subject. We believe in woman's rights, oh, yes! but we do not say so very often. We are willing that those who want them and are oppressed should have their rights—they are as deserving as the men—if they can only get them without our worrying about it. But we have good homes, and good husbands; our children are well protected; we have all the rights we want. We do not want an office. We never could identify ourselves with lecturers and strong-minded women, but we might go to the polls and vote with our husbands if it was the law. But while we are contented to let things be as they have been, we must not shut out the other side of the question. If we look around, do not all of us know of some one who has cause to feel differently from ourselves? Some one whose husband drinks, would like a voice in making temperance laws. Some one whose husband is dead, and needs all the rights she can get to protect her children, some one who is a property holder and taxpayer and would like some say in regard to taxes. All these things must be looked at if one would understand the quetsion, and be just.

But what can we do? We do not want to do anything that will interfere with our home duties. In the first place education should be the standard for voting instead of sex. Then use your influence—and a woman's influence is a great deal—in your own quiet way in your own circle with your husband, your brothers and your sons. When you have done that you have done a great deal. When respectable thinking men of families are brought to respect our cause it will be nearly won, more so than if a third of the women had turned lecturers.—Wildwood.

A Word from Mabel.—I was deeply interested in "Minnie's" letter and believe her professed happiness has the genuine ring in it. Notwithstanding, I do not consider it advisable for girls to all experiment in the same direction as what would end in happiness for me might end in blighted hopes for another. Corresponding, when carried on with the best motives, will tend to improvement as well as furnish harmless amusement. I sincerely hope "Minnie's" happiness may increase as the years roll on, and, at last, if the husband she now loves should be called from earth before her, she can say like the poet,

> "'Tis better to have loved and lost,
> Than never to have loved at all."

For of all the beauties of art and nature combined, there is nothing so beautiful as a husband and wife secure in one another's love.—Mabel.

Make School Life Attractive.—No one will question the fact, at least I think not, that not more than one child in 20 studies for pure love of study. Therefore something must be done to make the school life pleasant and attractive until they are old enough to realize the absolute neccessity of an education.

In many of our wealthy Districts are school-houses that are a positive disgrace; leaky, shutterless, fenceless or worse than fenceless; the inside, possibly, in a worse condition than the outside; remembering such buildings as we see in a drive through some towns, one ceases to wonder over the number of adults in the United States unable to read and write, and thinking of Winter cold and Summer heat endured for six hours in such a place sympathizes with the plea "do let us stay home to day."

If people would only consider the question thoroughly and carefully, I think there would be better school buildings than we have now. To come right down to the pocket-book argument, which is frequently the strongest one, a better investment could not be made than to spend money on schools. In spite of the carelessness on the subject good and attractive school buildings will increase the price of property in the District. Then how many doctor bills are paid in consequence of defective school-houses? If you consider carefully you will be compelled to say, "a large majority."

Well, even after the school house is built your duty is not finished. A house standing treeless and shadeless is far from attractive. One of the first duties is to level the yard. I don't advise plowing, if it can be avoided. Get the farmer nearest the school house to roll it, using a heavy roller, in the Spring, as soon as possible. Then the next duty consists in setting out shade trees. Don't set them in a row; set them in groups of three and four. Now, expecting that the school house is built, as they all should be built, and that is, *just right*, painted inside and out, papered or nicely finished—I rather approve of paper, it being so easily renewed if soiled—we will consider the work of the taxpayers done, and speak to the scholars and teachers. Probably one of the older boys will be perfectly willing to spade up a little ground by the door for some vines and another spot in the yard for flowers if you wish. Now for the inside. Get some old tin cans that can be picked up at any store or dwelling house, those that have had corned beef in are splendid for hanging baskets against the wall; the round ones are better for other plants; punch a hole in the bottom, paint or paper, if you have some fancy paper, a piece of pretty bordering or a little picture, put it on, then it is ready for the plant and school room. Then if you have some pictures, wood engravings or anything, paste them smoothly by each corner to heavy paper and frame. If the pictures are small put three or four together. You can make the frames yourselves out of straw, paper, cones, plain wood and rustic, or perhaps find an old frame somewhere from which the picture has been taken. In one school I know of the teacher and older scholars cleaned the school house, took the money the district paid them and purchased a very handsome picture for the school-room. Then you can make mottos of evergreens; by getting cedar they will last for quite a number of years, although hemlock will last a long time. If once you begin to decorate the school-room you will grow proud of your work and keep on, and will think of many things I have not spoken of.

It does not take but a very little time to make the mottos and things spoken of, and such a school-room will amply repay the trouble.—Brown.

What She Believes.—Good morning, ladies. It is not my fault I have been silent so long, but now I am here once again, I will give my creed so concisely there will be no mistaking it this time.

I do not believe in women voting. I do believe in education for women—more, if anything, than for men. I do believe in a woman being paid the same that a man is, for the same work, and likewise think they are, more generally than is supposed. I am of the opinion that a married man should support his wife, and do not think she ought to show dissatisfaction with him by wishing to enter the labor ranks herself. I do not think card-playing, dancing, etc., wrong, inherently. I have seen more passion excited by the plays at a church sociable than I ever saw in a dancing hall. Now, I don't care for dancing myself, but sympathize with those who do. It is the company makes the mischief at all times. There is one grand old church that teaches this truth, and says, "Strive to please, when it can be done without sin."

I do not believe in any great difference in the ages of man and wife, but when the love is strong enough to overcome all obstacles, it is generally strong enough to insure a happy life together. I do not believe a divorce gives any moral right to re-marry.

Republics are proverbially ungrateful, as witness the maligned memory of Thomas Payne, to whose efforts as much as those of any one man is due the success of the struggle for freedom. In his own time he was better appreciated, and though not laid to rest in the Quaker cemetery, it was because the Friends expected his country would not allow so noble a patriot to remain in a grave unmarked by a monument, the presence of which would be contrary to their church rules.

The two men whose bones were recently uncovered by the uprooting of a tree on Presque Isle, are spoken of as deserters, to the surprise of many who always supposed Bird was a victim to the malice of a superior officer—not Perry, who tried to save him. Will some one give or tell me where I can find a truthful account of the matter?

In teaching the first element of success is self control. This implies the possession of temper to control, and well-directed energy is the result. Don't imagine you must work in the manner some famous or successful ones do. Use your own inventive faculty if you don't wish to fail. But remember that what will be a success in one school may be a total failure in another. Prepare yourself by study, so that you can answer any bright child that is ahead of his lesson. If you can't, don't discourage the questioner by cross or impatient words, neither acknowledge your own deficiency, but plead lack of time, and study up, so you can take an early chance to satisfy the curiosity of the child, and stimulate it by judicious remarks on other portions of the subject. Pursue some higher branch of study your own self. You can not appreciate a pupil's endeavors to master the new if you are not undergoing the same experience. And it will incite the child to hard study when he sees that the teacher, who, to his limited capacity, seems the embodiment of universal knowledge, works like himself. It will be worth more than lectures, since actions speak louder than words. In some districts the weekly or monthly giving of pretty cards will secure regular attendance; but let the teacher bear in mind that the parents may need sometimes, the child's help, or the health of the pupil may render an occasional absence necessary. A high percentage of attendance, though desirable, is not the most desirable object in the world.

There's a rap at the door! and I've not told how to make a lemon pie with two crusts nor lemon pie with milk, nor aired my opinion of Guiteau, Ireland Ingersoll, and Garfield, nor talked of fancy work. Good-bye.—Mary Dubant.

A Dream.—I am a stranger to The Household though I feel quite well acquainted with you all, as I am a reader of the Blade, away out here on the Great American Desert, where the gay and festive antelope skip around my house, and the lean and hungry cayote gives me a passing notice. The first year I came here I had the pleasure of seeing the wild buffalo and the native red man, but they now seek a more congenial clime, making life more pleasant here. The prairie now looks beautiful in its green dress, and the flowers are out in all their beauty, even our wagon road is most beautifully bordered with verbenas. The weather is lovely and crops look promising. Wheat and rye will soon be ready for the reaper. For several years past, the poor homesteaders have had to contend with drouth, prairie fires and grasshoppers consequently they have had to struggle hard to keep even with the world, and their credit good with Uncle Sam.

Last night after reading my paper by a dim light, about the troubles at home and abroad, the rich and the poor, I went to sleep troubled and I dreamed a bad dream which I would like to tell to the Household. I dreamed I visited Washington and while there our smart men, those who rule our Government, called a large meeting for the purpose of disposing of the Capitol and all public buildings and what money was left in the treasury. I went and after waiting a long time to be admitted, I finally told them that I was no crank and that I was a lone widow from Kansas, and I did not come to see Arthur, but had come to Washington to "post up." So they gave me a charity pass and I passed in. The house was crowded. A good looking man gave me his seat. I thanked him, but felt sorry to see an honest face leave a meeting of so much importance. Then I looked around and saw for the first time our leading men. Some of them were honest looking, some were good looking, and some had their hair parted in the middle, the latter sort the most active part. They made several short speeches, and after a few disputes, they got to business, and decided that the atmosphere around Washington was impure and the capital must be moved. The money would be divided in three parts. The first part would go to those inside the political ring. The second part to all officers who had been honorably discharged. The remainder would be divided with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Garfield and U. S. Grant, but if they would come forward and say they had a plenty, it would go to some foreign mission. Not a word did they say about the National debt, or the disabled soldiers; not a word about the poverty and want in America, and while they were waiting for Grant to come forward and say he had enough, I awoke, as I generally do when my dream is the most interesting. Reading troubles my dreams, and if the half is true that I read it's no wonder that tornados and cyclones prevail.—A Jayhawker.

Inquiries.

Do any of the readers of the Household, know of a poor orphan boy that we could get to raise as our own? He must be between six and 10 years of age, healthy, and have good common sense. Letters giving description of child, or further inquiries respecting ourselves will reach us in safety if addressed to—Farmer, Roodhouse, Grant County, Ill.

Will some lady or experienced person tell me about canaries? How can I tell the singers? How old will they have to be before they will mate? Are the dark ones the healthiest or those that are mixed or the yellow? I would like to correspond with some one near Puget Sound, Oregon, in regard to the country and climate there. Send your address or a letter to the Editor of the Household and she will forward it to me.—Bridal Rose.

I wish some one who has had experience would tell us how to exterminate a weed called "May Weed," "Dog Fennel" etc. It bothers us a good deal in this section?—J. A. Hill, Norris, Fulton Co., Ill.

Will not some one be so kind as to give in the Blade directions for knitting mitts out of linen thread? If any one would like I can give a very pretty new pattern for feather edge.—Roy Silverton.

Will some kind reader of the Blade living in Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kan., send their address through the Blade or by post to Caroline Carlson, Milan, Monroe Co., Mich?

Please give a recipe for making bread and buns, such as one gets from a baker.—M.

Will some one of the Household send me the pattern for Smyrna Lace for edging? I have got the insertion and want edging to match. The number of stitches in the insertion is 23. I would also be pleased to get the correct pattern of wide shell lace.—Mrs. T. S. Ashley, Colorado Springs, Col.

Will some one of the Household please tell me through the Blade how to knit those fancy-back mittens?—Katie.

Will some of the many readers of the Blade tell me how to skeletonize leaves? Where is a reliable place to get eggs for hatching?

Where is "Chatta Bella," and why don't she write? I like her letters very well—Rainbow, Wisconsin.

"Rainbow's" first question was answered a little time since in the Blade. Look over your back numbers. "Dr. Carlin's" process given in his "Recipe Book" was also published some weeks farther back.—Ed.

Will some member of The Household please tell me how I will get rid of burdocks? We cut them down as soon as they are large enough, but it keeps us busy, and we are afraid that they will come up next year from the roots, if we are ever so careful not to let them go to seed. We have salted the roots and scalded them, but neither seems to do any good. I am troubled with ants, too, and would be thankful if I could get rid of them.—Buttercup.

Will some one please give me full directions for making good cheese on a small scale?—Farmer's Daughter.

I am a poor cripple and cannot walk any. I have what they call the hip-joint disease. It will be six years the first of July since I have been afflicted and the amount of suffering I have endured no tongue can tell. I have to lie in bed nearly all the time, can sit up a little sometimes in a chair. I can sew, knit and do most any kind of fancy work. I have pieced five quilts—one a Centennial with over 1,600 pieces, all different. My age is 11 years and 5 months. I have learned to read well and to write a little. I live in the country. My parents are poor. If any little boy or girl has anything they would like to send me—books or anything—I would be thankful for them.—Albert W. Morris, Clearville, Bedford County, Pa.

Will some of the readers of the Household please tell me how to color brown ostrich feathers black?—M.

Will "La Cygne" please give her remedy for piles, in the Household Department, to one who has suffered untold misery and cannot find a cure?—Constant Reader.

Will some of the readers of the Blade who live in New York or Nebraska, inform me if small fruits can be raised with profit so far West? Also, will bee keeping pay? Any information will be thankfully received. Please address by letter.—Miss E. L. Edmunds, Lafayette, Ind.

Answers to Inquiries.

"L. A. B.," in the Blade of July 13, wishes to learn how to make macrame lace. If she will get the May number of Butterick's Delineator, she will find it both described and illustrated in such a way as to be easy to understand. A bird hatched in March will mate the next Spring.—Old Maid.

"Farmer's Wife," I tried your recipe for "White Mountain Cake," and like it very much. I think the best way to make a scarf is to take Germantown yarn, all one color, (dark) and crochet it mitten stitch (as that takes less yarn than Afghan) and then work flowers in the end with cross-stitch as one lady said. I have seen one made this way and think it is very beautiful.

If the lady who desired directions for the making of a Summer shawl will send me her address I think I can send her a pattern that will suit her.—H. V. Cummins, Traer, Tama Co., Iowa.

A letter is here for the correspondent who signed her communication M., published June 22. If she will send her address the letter will be forwarded to her. A letter is also here for "Olie Valeria" and one for "Baby Mine," which cannot be sent to them until they forward their address, that, as we said before, is always destroyed as soon as the communication is published.—Ed.

Answer to T. P. Spearfish, of Lawrence County, Dakota: I have been living on Squaw Creek for seven years. This country is very mountainous. We have tame fruit and lots of wild fruit, such as cherries, currants, sarves, berries and whortleberries. About all kinds of grain and vegetables can be raised here. My name and address is Ella J. Hall, Squaw Creek, Boise Co., Idaho. I have tried point lace and think it handsome. I am 14 years old, I would like you to write to me.—Ella.

Recipes.

Cookies.—Three eggs, 2 cups of light-brown sugar, 1 large cup of butter and good sweet lard, mixed, 2 tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda and 2 teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar. Dissolve the soda in the milk and mix the cream-tartar with the flour. Use just flour enough to enable you to roll them out, no more; roll them about a quarter of an inch thick, or less if you like them crisp. If you wish them spiced, take a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and one of ground nutmeg and mix them well before putting in the cake.

By putting in carraway seeds instead of spice you will have excellent seed cakes.—Mrs. J. B. Cooper, Babylon, L. I.

To Do Up Shirts.—If S. R. L. will try the following directions for doing up shirts I think she will be pleased with the result: To 1 pt. water put in 1 oz. gum arabic. Keep warm until thoroughly dissolved, then strain and bottle for use. Allow 1 teaspoonful starch to one shirt. When dried and ironed as smoothly as you can, take 1 teaspoonful of prepared gum arabic, as prepared above, and apply with a brush to the bosom, collars and wristbands until wet. Then use polishing iron.—Emmie.

To Kill House Flies.—"LaCygne" inquires for a remedy for house flies. Take pieces of bread large enough to cover tumblers, cutting a hole about one inch square in the bread and spread molasses on center. Place molasses side down over the tumbler one half full of soap-suds.—L. R. L.

Cookies.—1 cup of butter and 1 of white sugar rubbed together, 2 eggs, 1 cup of thick sour cream, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 tablespoonful of caraway, and flour to roll easy. After they are rolled sprinkle a cupful of sugar on top and roll in, bake in a quick oven.

Will "La Cygne" please send that remedy for piles to The Household or else her address as I have been troubled with that painful disease for a number of years and would be thankful for anything to relieve me, and I doubt not there are numbers in The Household afflicted the same way who would be glad of relief.—Mrs. Julius, Minnesota Lake, Minn.

Elegy Written in a Country Farmyard.

The rooster crows the rise of dawning day;
  The hens their eyes are opening at the call;
The song-bird, too, begins his tuneful lay,
  And nature's voices join the chorus all.

The golden sunbeams gleam upon the grass,
  And brightly sparkles every dewy blade;
Where farmyard fowls of every kind and class
  Have oft their morning salutations made.

The housewife now appears upon the scene,
  And carries slow an apronful of corn;
The grain she scatters with an air serene,
  For fair to her appears the radiant morn.

Now chickens, turkies, geese, in eager haste,
  Proceed to gobble up the golden grains—
The grains so pleasing and so good to taste—
  Until a single grain alone remains.

There stands a rooster big and bold and bad;
  He stands among the various farmyard throng;
A rooster who is always raging mad
  When he receives some real or fancied wrong.

His pompous pride his vain conceit maintains,
  Nor has he lack of beauty to bewail;
While all the force of mind his head contains
  Is lost in admiration of his tail.

This awful rooster, big and bold and bad;
  This rooster with the shining tail and wings,
Whose feathers sparkle like the burnished gold,
  The grain remaining sees and at it springs.

A turkey gobbler, too, the grain espies,
  And, bending, picks it up with every sign
Of satisfaction; down his throat it flies,
  The gobbler calmly stands and thinks t'was fine.

Enraged, the rooster direful war declares,
  And madly rushes on to make the attack,
But woe to him! For grievous bad he fares;
  The mighty gobbler gives a mighty whack.

The rooster rolls upon the dewy grass;
  His eyes to sight are closed forevermore;
He'll never move again, though days may pass,
  No rooster ever died so dead before.

THE EPITAPH

Here lies a rooster who was proud and vain
  Because his feathers shone like morning light;
He nevermore will crow at morn again,
  Nor undertake his fellow fowls to fight.

The days will come and go in endless round,
  And years and ages swiftly circle by;
Yet ne'er a friend will come to view the ground,
  Or stop to cast a tear or heave a sigh.

—William Stuhrman.

An "Almost" Shedding of Gore.

Washington Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

Nobody knew at the time how near we came to having bloodshed on the floor of the House last night. Robeson now says that he should have shot Whitthorne had he struck him. "I should have killed him if he had hit me," he is reported as saying to Joe Blackburn. Everybody expected to see Whitthorne strike Robeson, as he strode toward him and charged him with lying. Had the space over which he was obliged to walk to reach Robeson have been shorter, he might not have been able to control his passion. Robeson was armed. He went to the House prepared to defend himself. He knew Whitthorne's passionate nature, and he knew that he should kindle the passion. What would have happened had Robeson shot Whitthorne down there in the area, before the whole House, we can only conjecture, but there would have been more than one exchange of shots.

Austrian Theaters.

The Minister of the Interior of Austria orders that in every town where there is theater a local commission is to be appointed, composed of representatives of the municipal authorities, the police, the medical profession, the fire brigade, the impartial experts. These are to exercise a general supervision. All new theaters are to be detached from other buildings, and contain no store or painting rooms. Every inflammable substance used in the performances is to be impregnated with fire resisting fluid, and the most minute precautions are to be taken for insuring proper inspection. It will also be provided that there shall be an open gangway after every six rows of seats, that a shaft for the escape of smoke shall be erected, and that the number of the audience shall be strictly limited to the seating capacity of the theater.

A La Oscar Wilde.

Detroit Free Press.

A little boy with a base ball bat
  (Gore is the joint of the left hand thumb),
A stone he shies at a brindle cat
  (But the voice of a sobbing sea is dumb).

For thee, my love, will my strong right arm
  (Hearse is the man with a liver pad),
Plow up the stumps in a Western farm
  (And sold I'll get with your grizzled dad).

O, the red, red rose is red, you bet!
  (Autumn is coming, my sweet, my sweet;)
Maud S. will trot in two-seven yet
  (Or my name isn't Redheaded Granger Pete).

The public lacks not a genuine remedy for skin diseases in Glenn's Sulphur Soap. "Hill's Hair Dye," black or brown fifty cts.

Our Young Folks.

VAGRANT PANSIES.

BY MISS ELLEN MACKAY HUTCHINSON.

They are all in the Lily-bed cuddled close together,
  Purples, Yellow Cap, and little Baby Blue—
How they ever got there you must ask the April weather,
  The morning and the evening winds, the sunshine and the dew.

Why they should go visiting the tall and haughty Lilies
  Is very odd, and none of them will condescend to say,
They might have made a call upon the jolly Daffodillies—
  They might have come to my house any pleasant day.

They don't have a good time, I think, their little faces
  Look so very solemn underneath each velvet brood;
I wonder don't they feel among the garden's airs and graces
  That shy Cousin Violet is happier in the wood?

Ah! my pretty Pansies, it's no use to go a-seeking,
  There isn't any good time waiting anywhere;
I fancy even Violet is troubled—mildly speaking—
  When somebody plucks her, finding her so fair.

There's nothing left for you, my pets, but just to do your duty;
  Bloom, and make the world bright, that's the best for you;
There isn't much that's lovelier than your bashful beauty,
  My Purples, my Yellow Cap, my little Baby Blue.

—*Song and Lyrics.*

DARE'S CRUISE;

Or, the Dory that Found its Way Home.

BY ELIOT M'CORMICK.

"What a pretty boy!"

Dare laughed and blushed as she jammed down the tiller of her little dory to let the larger boat, from which the remark had come, pass by.

"That ain't a boy," she heard a rude voice reply; "that's that Peters girl from Star Island."

Dare's laugh died out, and the flush turned into an angry red. The first speaker she did not know. It was a girl—a little younger than herself, Dare thought—with a frank, pleasant face and winning voice. But the other was a familiar foe, who had tormented Dare for 10 years. Tom Suydam, she verily believed, was the most hateful boy that ever lived. Because he was a rich man's son, and boarded at the hotel every Summer, while she was a fisherman's daughter who lived on the beach, he seemed to feel at liberty to tease and annoy her in every possible way. When she was a little girl he had amused himself by destroying her castles in the sand; and now that she was 13 years old, and did not build sand-castles, he would make uncomplimentary remarks loud enough for her to overhear. Dare almost hated Tom Suydam.

It was not surprising that she should be mistaken for a boy. Her short clustering hair, firm mouth, and ruddy complexion gave her face a boyish look, while the sailor-hat, and blue flannel waist open sailor-wise at the throat, added to the illusion. The costume was nothing more than a girl's bathing suit; but Dare found it convenient for boating, and not in the way when the boat capsized, as had once or twice happened, notwithstanding her good seamanship, and she had to swim. She could sail a boat, Captain Peters proudly declared, better than any boy around the Shoals, and there wasn't a trick of the wind she did not know. In this respect, at any rate, Dare felt a sense of superiority over Tom Suydam. He might be richer, and know more, but he couldn't manage even a row-boat. Dare wondered, as she looked back over her shoulder, and saw the little skiff driving ahead under the fresh southeasterly breeze, how the sweet-faced, gentle voiced girl who was his companion would trust herself to his care, and how, indeed, she could go with him at all. Dare knew that Tom had no sisters. "She must be his cousin," the girl concluded, as she hauled over the sail on the other tack.

Dare was going back to the Island, having taken her father over to Portsmouth on his way to Boston. The wind was against her, and she had to beat down the river, and was now going on a long tack to the north. It was not a steady wind, but a fitful, gusty blow that warned Dare to keep her hand on the tiller and her eye on the sail. She knew precisely how much wind the boat would take, and she knew, too, that one's calculations might be upset by an unexpected puff. She looked up at the sky critically, and decided that the wind was shifting. There were clouds in the west indicating a thunder storm.

"It will bring me straight to the Shoals," Dare reflected, bringing the boat a little closer to the wind. The slight change of direction brought into view Tom Suydam's skiff which, as she looked, seemed to have put about, and to be running in the same tack as herself. Tom had no doubt seen the clouds, and was making for home. It was now a race between the two boats, at a distance of perhaps half a mile apart.

Meanwhile, with every instant the sky darkened and the wind grew fresh. Dare took a reef in the sail, and kept the halyards free, so that she could drop it at the slightest warning. The other boat, however, kept on under a full head of canvas. Was Tom Suydam crazy? Dare wondered. She had hardly framed the thought before a gust struck his boat, and laid it so far over on its side that the mast seemed to touch the water. It righted, however, while Tom, evidently uncertain what to do, hauled the sail over, and attempted to run on the opposite tack. For an instant the sail flapped in the wind; then it suddenly filled and for a second time careened until Dare never expected to see it come up again.

"They'll surely be drowned!" she cried, letting out her own sail another point, while she steered the dory so as to intercept the other's course. The skiff had righted once more, but was lurching wildly, and threatening to capsize at every gust.

"Drop your sail!" she cried, excitedly; but at that instant the skiff lay over again, and Dare saw that this time it would not come up. Dare had already skillfully brought her boat up within a few yards of the skiff, and dropping her sail, she now steered it close enough to take in Tom and the girl, who, though in the water, had succeeded in clinging to the wreck.

"Well!" she exclaimed, when the two were safely on board, "Tom Suydam, I should think you had lost all the little sense you ever had."

For once Tom humbled.

"Oh, I say, Dare," he cried, "don't hit a fellow when he's down. Just look after my cousin Mollie, won't you? She's all broke up. I'll sail the boat for you," he added.

Dare gave him a warning look. "You go sit in the bow," she said. "When I ask you to sail a boat for me, I guess you'll know it. There's nothing to be afraid of now," she said, reassuringly, turning to Tom's cousin, who was shivering with fear and cold. "Only I wonder you ever went out with him. He doesn't even know how to row. Take my coat," she said, producing a heavy jacket from a locker underneath the seat. "I shan't need it, and you're just soaked through."

The impulsive little stranger threw her arms around Dare's neck and kissed her.

"You're a dear," she said. "I thought so the minute I laid eyes on you—only I supposed you were a boy."

Dare laughed.

"I heard what you said," she replied, softly. "Now, if you will sit here with me at the stern, it will trim the boat, and we can make for home."

But the wind, with the uncertainty of a thunder-storm, had shifted further to the north, and it was apparent even to Mollie that they were being driven far away from the Shoals.

"Why don't you hoist your sail," cried Tom, from his seat in the bow, "and steer for the Island? You'll go to Boston if you keep on in this way."

Just then a fresh squall drove the boat head with so much force that the water broke over the bow, and Tom was for the time suppressed. Fortunately, the dory was staunch and seaworthy. It rode the waves lightly, and so long as Dare could keep it before the wind she had no fears of its capsizing. But every breath of wind carried them further away from home. Presently, the rain began to fall; and then Mollie, that Dare might not be wet, insisted upon covering her shoulders with the jacket also.

"But I never take cold," Dare protested. "I'm wet through half the time when I'm out in the dory, and don't know what it is to be sick."

"But I shan't feel right unless you take part of it," the other declared. I'll sit close to you, dear, like this, and there'll be enough for both of us."

So Dare did not resist. It was a new experience for her to be affectionately treated and she did not need the jacket to make her feel warm. As Mollie's arm crept round her waist, and the girl's little head rested on her shoulder, she felt that something had come to her which all her life had lacked. Leaning over, she kissed the upturned forehead.

"You're not frightened, dear?" she asked.

Just then a sharp flash of lightning forked across the sky, followed almost immediately by a deafening peal of thunder. Mollie hid her face in Dare's dress.

"Oh yes, I am," she cried; I'm awfully frightened. Do you think the boat can stand it, Dare? Do you think we will ever get home?"

Dare looked out toward the horizon. The rain was falling even more heavily; the wind was blowing steadily from the north, and the darkness was shutting down. It was an angry-looking night, and Dare had to fight hard to shake off a thrill of terror from herself.

"There's no danger, dear," she said, bravely. "I've been out in in a heavier blow than this, and so long as we can keep before the wind we're all right. Only I'm afraid, Mollie, we'll have to spend the night out here. But you needn't mind that. You needn't even be hungry, for I've got some biscuit and a can of water in the locker; and in the morning we'll run in somewhere down the coast, or, if the wind has changed, come straight home. I wouldn't dare put up the sail until after the storm is over," she added.

They ate the biscuits and drank the water, and then, as the night grew darker and darker, and finally shut out all surrounding objects, Dare insisted that Tom and Mollie should go to sleep. Tom could lie down in the bow, using one of the seat-cushions for a pillow, and Mollie in the stern, resting her head in Dare's lap. Dare would watch, she said. Tom, who was quite used up by exposure and fear, at once accepted the suggestion; and Mollie, after some persuasion, also consented to it, though she insisted that Dare should keep the jacket for herself. Before she lay down she hesitated a moment.

"May I say my prayers?" she asked, softly.

Dare bent over her and took the little folded hands in her own.

"Say them for me, too," she whispered.

So Mollie said her prayers; and then, while the wind roared and the boat rocked and the rain fell, she went peacefully to sleep, covered with the jacket which, without her knowing it, Dare had taken off and transferred to Mollie's thinly clad shoulders. For a long time Dare watched the quiet little form, resting one hand protectingly on the child's wavy hair, while with the other she held the tiller and kept the boat still before the wind. By-and-by, however, the clouds broke and the wind veered. The water gradually calmed, and the boat rocked less and less, and Dare, too, had fallen asleep.

Early the next morning Mrs. Peters came to the door of the little cottage on Star Island, and shading her eyes with her hand, looked out over the sea. It promised to be a fair day. The rough storm had cleared off in the night, and a fresh breeze was blowing from the southwest. Nothing, however, could be seen of the dory, and as the dory ought to have been home the afternoon before, Mrs. Peter's began to be a little worried. She had not worried until now, because Dare could not be expected to come home in a storm. The child had no doubt put into Kittery Point and staid all night with the Grays, as she had before under like circumstances. But in that case she ought to be coming home now. Mrs. Peters looked towards the little cove where the dory was accustomed to lie; and to her great surprise discovered a mast-head rising between the intervening rocks. The mast was not rocking, as it would be if the dory were in the water. The boat must be drawn up on the beach. Who had done that? Had Dare come home in the night? With a quick beating at her heart, Mrs Peters ran over the rocks down toward the beach. There was the dory sure enough. How had it got there, and who was in it?

Dare was in it for one. Her head, from which the hat had fallen off, rested on the gunwale; her eyes were closed in sleep; and though the position must have been an uncomfortable one, her lips were parted in a half smile. On her lap rested the head of another girl, whom Mrs. Peters did not know, but who was also sleeping, while a boy reposed in the bow. What did it all mean? With an unusual display of feeling, Mrs. Peters leaned over and kissed Dare.

The girl opened her eyes.

"Is it time to get up?" she asked, dreamily.

"I should think it was," said Mrs. Peters, briskly. "And what I want to know is how you got here."

Dare looked around in bewildered surprise. "Why, we must have drifted," she exclaimed. "We were miles away from here last night. Mollie dear," she cried, leaning over and kissing the head that rested in her lap, "it's morning, and we've got home."

Mollie sprang up, rubbing her eyes. "Why did you let me sleep so long?" she cried, penitently. "I might have helped you with the sail."

Dare laughed. "I've been asleep myself all night," she confessed, "and the dory found its own way home."

Nobody could ever understand by what peculiar conjunction of wind and current the little boat had been carried on through the darkness to the strip of sandy beach that formed its haven. "It wouldn't happen once in a million times," Captain Peters exclaimed, when he was told the story; while Mrs. Peters declared, with equal emphasis, that no one could make her believe that it wasn't a providence. As for Mollie's father and mother, they didn't care how it happened, so long as Mollie was safe; and when they had satisfied themselves as to that, they began to look about for ways in which to express their gratitude to Dare. And though Dare declares that she does not want any thanks, and that it is pleasure enough for her to know Mollie, it is quite likely that something will be done for her benefit. For one thing, she is going to spend next Winter with Mollie, and go to school in New York—a prospect which delights Mollie, not less than it does Dare. "Only I'm afraid," Mollie remarks, apprehensively, when they are discussing the arrangement, "that Tom won't be civil."

And Dare, to whom Tom has already shown several awkward attentions, answers, with a smile and a blush: "Oh. Tom is such a goose! But I think he'll be civil, dear."—*Harper's Young People.*

Kidney Disease.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaiba." $1.

PENSIONS

A PENSION FOR EVERY SOLDIER disabled in line of duty by wound, disease, or injury.

INCREASE CLAIMS.—The laws recently passed are more liberal than heretofore and there are thousands of Pensioners entitled to Increase. Invalid Pensions range as high as $72.00 per month.

Pensions for Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents.

Many Soldiers and Heirs still entitled to Bounty and other allowances.

REJECTED CASES re-opened.

ABANDONED CASES finished.

Copies of Lost Discharges obtained.

Claims of every description prosecuted.

Send two 3-cent stamps for "Pension and Bounty Guide."

N. S. BERLIN & CO., ATTORNEYS,

Box 588, Washington, D. C.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

More About Chicken Cholera.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

For several years past I have made the disease known as chicken cholera a subject of study, and, although Mr. Anderson "presumes" that I know nothing about the cause which produces cholera, I think that I may safely claim to know quite as much about the disease as anybody else who has devoted as much time to experimenting as I have. In addition to my practical experience with the chicken cholera, I have read about all that has been published concerning the disease during the last half-dozen years, patent-office and agricultural reports included.

M. Pateur, a distinguished French scientist, has discovered that chicken cholera "is caused by a microscopic organism, which, although alive, has no power of motion, and that fowls inoculated with the cultivated germ of this disease are proof against taking cholera." Now, if somebody will tell us where this micoscopic organism comes from in the first place we shall know the whole story. I am inclined to think—indeed, I am quite sure—that it comes from malarial poison, generated from *filth* of some kind; therefore, whenever I have been consulted about chicken cholera, I have always advised killing the sick fowls, and a thorough cleansing and disinfecting of the poultry-house and premises. For the fowls that were still in apparent good health, I have advised giving coal-oil, or calomel, or a solution of carbolic acid, to render inert the poison already in the system. The Douglass mixture, which contains sulphuric acid, is also good for this purpose.

Prevention is better and easier than a cure where chicken cholera is concerned, even if we do know the cause of the disease. A knowledge of the cause of any disease does not always indicate the remedies to be used. If the directions that I gave for prevention are fully followed, the poultry-raiser will have but little need for cholera cures. These directions are the result of my own experience with the disease, and they are indorsed by the leading poultry authorities.

In regard to a cure after the fowl exhibits unmistakable symptoms of cholera, there is no known, sure cure—nothing that will cure every time; but in nine cases out of ten, if, when chicken cholera makes its appearance, the directions that I gave in the BLADE are followed the disease will be crushed out before it fairly gets a foothold. I know one woman who has kept poultry for seven years in a locality where chicken cholera prevails every year, but, although her neighbors lost fowls by dozens, hers always escaped until last season, and she attributed their immunity from disease solely to the sanitary precautions that she always insisted upon. Last season this woman was away from home during the months of July and August, and cholera broke out among her flock soon after her return. She at once killed every sick fowl, instituted a thorough cleaning up, used disinfectants freely, gave the well fowls free range over the fields, and gave Douglass' mixture in the drinking water every day for three weeks. That was the last of the chicken cholera among her fowls.

In regard to the recipes for cures that I gave in the BLADE, I did not give a "dozen," or advise any one to use those that I did give. I give five remedies that were highly recommended, and simply said that they might do good. I have over 50 recipes for cholera cures, the sulphur remedy included; and the people who gave them were evidently honest, and really believed that they had discovered a sure cure; but the trouble is, these people rushed into print on the strength of one or two cures of some disease that may or may not have been genuine cholera.

There is still enough for us all to learn about poultry diseases, and I am glad that Mr. Anderson gave his experience, even though he did not agree me. I hope that other poulty raises will speak. Any questions concerning cholera, or any other poultry disease, will be answered to the best of my ability.—FANNY FIELD.

Something for "F. E."

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

I have a few words for "F. E" In the BLADE of June 15 he gives a sure cure for bots and colic in horses. As for bots, he doesn't know anything about their nature, or he wouldn't give any such old grandmother or fogy perscription. That is a good deal like turning up the upper lip and giving it three slaps with the open hand to cure the bots. He surely never studied the anatomy of the bot, and I don't think he has any right to give a remedy for anything he does not understand thoroughly, especially giving a prescription for the horse, the noblest animal on earth. And for colic I would like to have "F. E" give the medical qualities of sage tea, turpentine and sweet milk. I don't think the horse will ever receive any benefit from such hands as "F. E." I can stand almost anything, but the noble horse couldn't answer himself, and I couldn't see him so shamefully abused without saying something. If the readers of the BLADE wish it I will give a history of the bot.—D. C. S., South Bend, Ind.

["D. C. S." complains of "F. E.'s" treatment, but offers nothing in its stead. If "F. E" is wrong, why not submit a prescription which will effect a cure. Complaint without remedy is out o order.—ED.]

To Turn Cattle.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

I would like to state to the readers of the BLADE that I have discovered a way to turn cattle without barbed wire. Make a grab or hook about nine inches long of half inch or five eighths round iron with three points that are equal distance apart, with an eye at the top to put a strap or rope through; put on the neck of the cattle so that the points of the hooks will come just below the wire, which will need to be about two feet from the ground. Do not turn the points of the hooks up very much, nor make them sharp. I have given this kind of a hook a fair trial, and I have never known any of my cattle to get over our wire with this hook, as I have never known any of my cattle to get hurt with them, nor do they interfere with their feeding. Posts need not be used, as strong stakes intothe ground will answer, and the driven fence can easily be moved. I do not know that there is a patent on this hook, and, as I have none, I give my knowledge free.

Will some of the brother farmers write an article on the cultivation of the sugar beet and mangle wurzel?—GRANVILLE MCFARLAND, White Hall, Trempeleau Co., Wis.

"Stands Up" for the Incubator.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I see in the BLADE of July 6 Mrs. R. R. Sieg gives the Bain's "Common Sense" incubator a left-handed compliment. I was one of those who sent $2 for a book of instructions, and I built my own incubator, put 223 eggs in it, and set it at work. I had some doubts myself as to its success, but determined to give it a fair trial. I did not test the eggs, but out of the 223 at least 180 eggs would have hatched, but when about 96 were out I let the egg-drawer fall and killed 75 or 80 that were just coming out.

Now I don't like to see so many people condemn a thing when the fault is their own, for I know that if they follow instructions, the "common sense" will hatch every time. I lost no time or sleep to attend to mine, except just while hatching, and I have 84 nice large chickens now, the fruit of my first experience.

If any one wants to verify my statements, they can easily do so, by sending a stamp for reply. I have no more interest in "I. M. B" than others. I want every man treated with justice.—A. M. RUSSELL, Valley Falls, Jefferson Co., Kan.

More About the Incubator.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In the BLADE of July 6, I noticed an article from Mrs. R. R. Sieg, of New Salem, Mass., condeming the Common Sense Incubator. I would infer by the reading of the same that she had either never tested it or that she has some financial interest in some patent incubator, and most probably the latter. I have used the Common Sense and know if they are used with common sense that they can be made a success. I had an incubator made in April of this year and have filled it twice. The first time, out of about 200 eggs I had between 80 and 90 chicks. The second time, out of the same number of eggs, I had about 100 chicks, and this success without previous experience I think by careful selecting the eggs, and profiting by my past experience I can achieve better success in the future. I simply write this to let the lady *agent* of New Salem know that all do not hide behind initials and if she has any doubts about it she can find a cloud of witnesses to corroborate the about statement.—MRS. JOHN BRELING, Wauseon, Fulton Co., O.

Kidney-Worm in Hogs—Remedies.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

In the Weekly BLADE of July 6, Thos. Seyreh, of Orange, Ill., asks for a remedy for kidney-worms in hogs. Soak shelled corn in weak lye and feed hogs from two to three quarts a day. This remedy was used by the farmers of Somerset Co., Me., 40 years ago, and was never known to fail.—E. G. ELLIS, Corry, Erie Co., Pa.

Give one tablespoonful of copperas to each hog in their feed once a day for one week, it is a sure cure at least I found it to be so.—PETER SHERMAN, Wis.

Put 10 drops of carbolic acid in the drink once a day, put 30 drops of the acid in one gill of strong vinegar, and bathe the back over the kidneys once a day. This will not cure a bad case in a day or two, but if proper care is taken you will see a happy result in eight or 10 days, and if this gentleman tries this remedy I would like to hear from him and his success.—CLARY, O.

Cucumber Pickles.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

As the request has been made more than once to know a good way to prepare cucumber pickles ready for use on short notice, I will give my way, which I consider excellent. It will make pickle-lovers' lips smack with delight. I take them from the vines when they are two or three inches long and put them in a gallon jar, with a handful of salt, and fill it with water. Let stand 24 hours and pour the brine off, fill up with boiling water, let stand until your vinegar boils, in which you have put a small bit of alum and red pepper: then pour off the water, put on your boiling vinegar and seal, set away till ready for use.—OLD MAID, Terre Haute, Ind.

Heavy Egg Record.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

In the BLADE of May 25, there was a communication from D. N. Kern, claiming that the white-crested Black Polish fowls were the best layers of any breed of fowls. His record showed 44 1-5 eggs to the hen for 90 days. I have two Brown Leghorn hens that have just closed a 90 days' test. The result is 122 eggs for the two hens in 90 days, an average of 61 each, almost one-half more than D. N. K.'s white-crested Black Polish. He did not state whether his were confined or had free range. Mine have been kept in a yard 4x10. Let him try again, or yield the palm.—J. M. GOWDY, Burlingame, Kan.

A Remedy Desired.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm.

We have a very nice Jersey cow which last Summer had the first calf, and since that time her teats have become covered with warts, consequently the teats are sore, which causes her to kick. Now, I wish to know, through your paper, how I can remove them while she is dry this season. Any information will be much appreciated by a constant reader of the BLADE.—A. J. LINSCOTT, Monday, Hocking Co., O.

Why Peach Trees Thrive in a Corner.

At a recent meeting of a farmers' club near Lancaster, Pa., a farmer said he had better luck when he planted in fence corners and gave them no care. He knew an old nurseryman that planted some peach trees in fields and some in fence corners, and the ones in the fence corners did the best. These experiences are often met with and used in illustration of a supposed truth that neglect is better than good culture. Nothing can be further from the fact, except as one may say that what is often supposed to be very good cultivation is really culture of a very bad nind. In the first place, the peach of all trees needs all its roots in order to perform all its duties to its owner, and if our system of cultivation destroys half of these at a time when the plant needs them all, it is bad cultivation. In a fence corner the tree has at least this good advantage, that it has the benefit of all its roots, none being disturbed. Again, the peach tree loves plenty of nutritious food, so long as it is not allowed to over-bear. In orchards the owner is very apt to be niggardly of necessary food. If he does keep the grass down, and puts on a little manure, like as not he will make the tree share it with some other uegetable crops. Yet if he keeps his hoe harrow going continually, cutting off half the roots and letting the potatoes get the food the other half ought to get, he still thinks his peach orchard well cultivated. Indeed, in many cases the peach grower has no other idea about a tree being well cultivated, than the fact that he sometimes calls a hoe-harrow a cultivator. They were well cultivated because he kept the "cultivator" running! The peach tree in the fence corner has the advantage of the rotten weeds and trash often thrown there—of old briars and weeds that grow and rot there—of the wash from the higher ground which the rains bring there and can carry no further. In short, the fact that a tree so often does well in a fence corner, and so bad under "cultivation," is simply that it has found good cultivation in the fence corner, and bad cultivation in the field.—*Thomas Meehan.*

Poor Strawberry Plants.

There is nothing but the lack of knowledge on the subject to hinder farmers all over the country from having the big dishful of strawberries and cream on the table three times a day during the season. The main failure in raising is in setting poor plants. Old plants are good for nothing; new plants from an old bed are not worth setting. We should set plants that are grown from those that have never fruised. When a crop produces a crop of fruit that fruit exhausts the energies of the plant to a certain extent, and its young plants will not have the constitution and vigor of those from plants that give all their energies to the young plants. I cut off the blossoms every year from a part of the bed to raise young plants from. Hence, all the trouble in raising the fruis is in getting good plants.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

Raising Church Funds by Horse Racing.

NEW YORK, July 20—Bishop Loughlin, of the RomanCatholic Diocese of Long Island, has suspended Rev. W. J. Dougherty, pastor of the Church of the Guardian Angel on Coney Island, for accepting the receipts of a horse race for his Church. About two weeks ago W. A. Engeman, proprietor of the Brighton Beach Race Track, agreed to give the gate money of one of the race days to the Church. It amounted to about $2,000, and Father Dougherty accepted it. Bishop Loughlin took cognizance of the matter, directed the return of the money, and suspended the priest. The money was sent back to Engeman. No mass was celebrated in the Church last Sunday. It is the only religious edifice on Coney Island.

Don't Get the Chills.

If you are subject to Ague you must besure to keep your liver, bowels and kidneys in good, free condition. When so, you will be safe from all attacks. The remedy to use is Kidney Wort. It is the best preventitive of all malarial diseases that you can take. See advertisement in another column.

The Sunday School.

The Fruitless Tree.

LESSON 6, SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.

LESSON TEXT.

Mark 11:12-23.

12. And on the morrow, when they had come from Bethany, he was hungry.

13. And seeing a fig tree afar off having leaves, he came, if haply he might find anything thereon: and when he came to it, he found nothing but leaves; for the time of figs was not yet.

14. And Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat fruit of thee hereafter forever. And his disciples heard it.

15. And they come to Jerusalem; and Jesus went into the temple and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves:

16. And would not suffer that any man should carry any vessel through the temple.

17. And he taught, saying unto them, Is it not written, My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer? but ye have made it a den of thieves.

18. And the scribes and chief priests heard it, and sought how they might destroy him; for they feared him, because all the people was astonished at his doctrine.

19. And when even was come, he went out of the city.

20. And in the morning, as they passed by, they saw the fig tree dried up from the roots.

21. Bnd Peter calling to remembrance, saith unto him, Master, behold, the fig tree which thou cursedst is withered awaw.

22. And Jesus answering saith unto them, Have faith in God.

23. For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

He was hungry (v. 12). There is a certain comfort to us in every Bible mention of any human want or weakness of Jesus. It seems to bring him just so much nearer to us all. To know that he was hungry or tired, that he was disappointed or grieved, that he shrank from approaching sorrow and suffering, that he longed for human sympathy, that he needed to seek help in prayer, proves anew that Jesus is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, and that he knows just how we feel, even when it seems to us us as if no one in the world had any apprehension of our peculiar personal trials. If Jesus was hungry he has not forgotten it. He can sympathize, out of the ever-green memory of his own experience, with any child of his who is pinched with hunger; and he is ready to satisfy that hunger, or to give us the strength to bear it, and the grace to make it profitable. No matter what the hunger is—hunger of the body, of the mind, of the heart, of the soul—it all comes within the range of the experiences of Jesus; and within the scope of his loving ministry, too.

He came, if haply he might find anything thereon (v. 13). There is nothing that has life, but may at some time be of special service to the Lord of life. God never set a wild fig tree on a rugged hill-side, away from the abode of men, without a mission for that tree in the plan of his providence; and sooner or later he will visit that tree—come, perhaps, by some creature of his in an unlooked-for way—to see if haply he may find fruit thereon. And there is not one of us but shall be visited of our Lord, in search of the fruit he has a right to expect from us. It may seem to us that the best fruit we could hope to bear, in our humble lives and in our contracted sphere, would not prove of much importance to the cause of Christ; and that no special harm will come if we fail to make the most of ourselves and of our opportunities of growth and fruitage. But, just so sure as the days go by, Jesus will come to us, looking for fruit; and he will come in personal hunger, needing and longing for the fruit which we might have ready for him. It ought to be the greatest of all incentives to mental and moral and spiritual fruit bearing, to know that Jesus himself needs the very fruit we could furnish; and that he will come in search of.

He found nothing but leaves. Leaves are all well as far as they go, even on a fruit tree; but a fruit tree with nothing but leaves is a poorly supplied tree. It was not that the fig tree had leaves, but that it hadn't anything else, that disappointed our Lord when he came to it. That which is well enough in our personal lives as far as it goes, may become offensive as standing in the stead of things far more important. Smiles and smooth words are attractive and helpful in their place; but to say that a man is *all* smiles and smooth words is by no means to his praise. To "join the church" is certainly a commendable act, on its face; but to say that a man has joined the church and never done anything else, is to affirm that he has fallen far short of his duty as a Christian. Leaves of conduct are not fruits of character. They are good as leaves, but they are worthless as fruit. And when it is fruit we are after, leaves are of small account. The test of value in a tree, in a character, in a profession or a relation—as of a pastor, a teacher, a physician, a friend, a helper in any shpere—is, not in its leaves, but in its fruit. What fruit is manifest in that which you profess to live for, and to which you certainly give a considerable share of your time and strength?

Jesus . . . began to cast them out that sold and bought in the temple (v. 15). That which is all right in one place is all wrong in another. Chatting and laughing, which would be commendable in one's ordinary family gathering, would be cruelly heartless at a neighbor's funeral; and it would be hardly less out of place in a church choir in sermon time. Selling Spring bonnets or hymn books would be unobjectionable on a week-day, over a counter; but neither convenience nor custom would justify either line of trade in the church vestibule between services. And how about church fairs? Sure enough! Perhaps it's better not to say anything on that subject under this head, for it does look as if a church fair in a church building is about as near the making the Lord's house a den of robbers—in the sense in which our Lord looked at religious traffic in the temple courts—as anything that has been attempted since his day. But it might grieve some well-disposed rabbis and prophetesses to say much on this point.

Have faith in God (v. 22). This is more than an injunction. It is a commandment. Faith in God is a duty; peculiarly a duty on the part of a disciple of Christ. Trust in a parent is a child's duty. Mutual trust is a duty between husband and wife. A friendship without an abiding trust is an empty name. How much more, then, is it incumbent on a child of God, on one who is one with Christ, on one of those whom Christ calls his friends, to trust implicitly him who never failed the heart which rested on him, and whose love and power are alike sure and infinite! Most followers of Christ would count it a cause of peculiar shame to themselves if they were constantly inclined to murder, or steal, or lie, or to violate some other commandment of the moral law; but they are not so quick to reproach themselves, or to confess to a depth of ingratitude and meanness, when they find themselves lacking in faith in God. But what right have they to count this less of a sin and a shame than the other? To recognise the duty of faith and the guilt of distrust is the first step toward the cultivation and the exercise of faith.

Whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou taken up and cast into the sea, and shall not doubt . . . he shall have it (v. 23). If this means anything, it means a great deal—it means, in fact, just what it says. And if this doesn't mean all that it says, then no word that stands alongside of it is to be taken at its plain meaning. That word "whosoever" opens this promise to you and me, as surely as to the twelve apostles. There are mountain barriers enough in our day, and in our way, to bring this promise to the test in our own experience. But before we can believe that a confronting mountain is to be taken up and hurled overboard, we must be sure that the Lord wants us to push along that path. It may be that the Lord has set the mountain there to close our way in that direction and turn us into a new path. If so, we have no right to tear it up. If, however, the mountain is our path, then no matter how high it is or how deep are its roots, the word of faith will lift it and hurl it into the sea. This thing is being done every day by some faith-filled child of God. But he is not in the habit of talking much about it; for miracles of this sort are not sent of God to *cause* faith, but to *honor* it.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

The Mexicans as Politicians.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., July 19.—In the much talked of Mayoralty election, the Mexicans elected Romero by 200 majority. The whole Territory and Colorado evinced much interest in the struggle, and the Americans are much grieved at the result.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

As a Nerve Food.

Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., says: "I have used it advantageously in impaired nervous suppply."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The executive session terminated at 4:55, when the doors were opened. On motion of Sherman the Tax bill was taken up and the motion to adjourn defeated by a party vote, Republicans voting no. The question was upon Beck's amendment, reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound, to take effect January 1, 1883. Beck modified his amendment, making it 12 cents.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the House unanimous reports of the Committee on Elections in the Virginia and Maine contested election cases were made, and resolutions declaring the sitting members, (Cabell and Reed) entitled to retain their seats, adopted.

Calkins then called up the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls vs. Illman, against which Randall raised the question of consideration on which the House proceeded to vote.

The Democrats, with the exception of Hardenberg and Jones, of Texas, having declined to answer, the vote resulted: Yeas, 129; nays, 2—being 15 less than a quorum. The call of the House was proceeded with.

A joint resolution extending to the 31st of July the provisions of the joint resolution of the 30th of June, providing temporarily for the expenses of the Government was passed.

The door being closed, the House settled down to a day of leisure. At 2:35 further proceedings under the call were, on motion of Calkins, dispensed with, and the House again voted on the question of consideration of the contested election case, and it was taken up. Calkins announced that he would call the previous question at the end of two hours' discussion. Blackburn (Ky.) suggested that five minutes was amply sufficient. The debate was opened by Waite (Conn.) in support of the claim of the contestant, Smalls.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

Tax bill, 27 to 35, was taken up. The question was upon Beck's amendment, reducing the tax upon manufactured tobacco to 12 cents per pound, the reduction to take effect upon January 1, next.

Sen. Williams denounced the bill as a temporary party expedient, resorted to by the Republican majority to quiet popular clamor for a reduction of taxation.

Sen. Sherman reviewed some arguments by Beck and Voorhees, and contended the reduction of the tobacco tax did not involve a corresponding loss of revenue.

Sen. Beck's amendment to the motion to retain a stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers over $100 in amount, was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 39.

A motion to adjourn was lost by a party vote, when Voorhees moved to strike out the proposed reduction of taxes on back capital and deposits, and stamp tax on checks, etc.

Pending the motion, Sen. Allison, by unanimous consent, called up the House joint resolution continuing the appropriations of the last fiscal year until July 31. The pending resolution then passed, the Committee amendment having been withdrawn to save the necessity for the return of the resolution to the House.

Sen. Cockrell, of the Military Committee, reported, with unimportant amendments, the bill passed by the House April 7, to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. Ordered printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the South Carolina contested election case of Smalls vs. Tillman. After speeches by Messrs. Briggs and Atherton, Mr. Horr took his stand in the space in front of the Speaker's desk, and with a small cane pointed out to the House the boundary lines of the Congressional Districts of the State of South Carolina under the recent redistricting. He also produced diagrams of each district separately, and declared that it was not gerrymandering—it was downright villainy.

Mr. Atherton inquired whether that gerrymandering was not as fair as the gerrymandering of the Fourteenth District of Ohio, which was to inflict upon Congress another one of the Horr family.

Mr. Horr replied that when Congress was inflicted with his brother, he could take care of himself.

Mr. Horr, after ridiculing the gerrymandering, said that just as long as the South attempted to destroy the ballot box by that kind of chicanery, so long as they strove by that means to prevent the honest expression of honest voters, just so long their representatives on the floor would have to defend such methods, and just so long they would make for the North that political sentiment which would keep it solid in the support of that party which would not resort to that kind of villainy. He created a good deal of merriment and frequently elicited applause from his party friends by his denunciation of the South Carolina plan of redistricting, and his time was extended by unanimous consent.

Mr. Evans (S. C.) desired to reply to some of Horr's remarks, but Mackey (S. C.) objected.

Messrs. Moulton (Ill.) and Simonton (Tenn.) submitted an argument in support of the sitting member and then Miller (Pa.) yielding a portion of his time, the floor was awarded to Evans, who briefly replied to Horr's speech, denying the right of men who belonged to a party which had gerrymandered every State in which it had power, which had filled every department of the Government with corruption, which had glorified ex-Sen. Dorsey, now famous on account of his connection with the star route deal, which levied blackmail upon officeholders in order to raise a corruption fund, to lecture the people of South Carolina, as to what was the highest standard of morality.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) sent to the Clerk's desk for exhibition a small drawing of a District in Illinois, which he declared bore a strong resemblance to the Districts in South Carolina, to which the gentleman from Michigan (Horr) objected.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) spoke in his own behalf, but addressed himself especially to the propriety of the House deciding upon the election and returns of its members. He said that as far as his case was concerned the Republicans were impatient to finish their work, but that would not disturb his equanimity in the least. He had discounted long ago the worst they could do. He was satisfied that though Shelley and himself were going to be turned out they would come back to the next Congress, and they would come back by negro votes. He would be a candidate again, unless his constituents wished a change, and if any Republican stump orators, from Blaine down—

A Republican (interrupting) — "Horr, Tillman."

"Yes, yes, even the clown from Michigan. [Laughter.] Let him come down there, and I guarantee him the best of entertainment. I will guarantee him good eating and good drinking, if he drinks. I expect he is a Prohibitionist, though he does not look like it. I will drive him to all political meetings, and I will beat him upon the stump, and do it by Democratic negro orators."

In reply to a question as to the object of the South Carolina Legislature in putting all the negros into one Congressional District, he said, amid much laughter, it was in order that a colored Democrat might be sent to Congress. Considering the methods of the Republican party to keep itself in power, it ought to hang its head in shame, and not get upon the housetops and go around the streets praying with Puritan-Jesuitism, like the Pharisee of old—"I thank God I am better than other men." Any party who robbed the employes of the Government, as the Republican party was doing now, ought never to say a word about the little gerrymander in South Carolina. He, however, gave the Republican party credit for having the courage of its opinions and of standing up for Smalls, and he contrasted the way in which the Republicans stood by their men with the manner in which he had been treated by his own party when contesting the seat in the 45th Congress. In conclusion, he earnestly commended, in the last speech he would make in this Congress, the adoption of some plan whereby election cases should be decided in some other tribunal than the House of Representatives.

The previous question was then ordered, and the minority resolution declaring Tillman entitled to retain his seat defeated without a division. The resolution of the majority declaring Tillman not elected was agreed to. Yeas, 145; nays, 1—exactly a quorum.

The next resolution declared Smalls entitled entitled to the seat, and was carried by yeas, 141; nays, 5—Ford (Mo.), Rice (Mo.), Hoadenburgh (N. Y.), Jones (Texas), and Calkins (Ind.)

Mr. Calkins, in casting his vote in the negative, said he did so because he conscientiously believed the election should be relegated to the people, which led Randall to regret there were not more conscientious men on the Republican side.

The Speaker then stated that in footing up the former vote—yeas, 145; nays, 1—the Clerk had made a mistake, and that the vote should have been yeas, 144; nays, 1. It would, he said, have made no difference, because the Chair voted in the affirmative, thus making a quorum.

Mr. Randall objected to the Speaker voting as being against all precedent.

The Speaker—"The Chair is informed he is only following precedent."

Mr. Caswell (Miss.) said the precedent **had been set by the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself when Speaker, and quoted from an occurrence in the 44th Congress. The circumstances of that case were as follows: On a suspension of rules Monday a bill was passed by exactly a two-thirds vote; on the following day Plaisted (Me.) stated he had voted in the negative, and Fuller (Ind.) that he had voted in the affirmative, but neither vote was recorded. This** left the measure lacking one vote of the necessary two thirds, and Speaker Randall thereupon claimed and exercised his constitutional right on any question before the House and voted in the affirmative.

The journal of this proceeding having been read, Randall declared it was not a similar case with the present, and at that time no objection was made, whereas now there was objection.

Mr. Blackburn said that for the sake of making a precedent, he would like the Chair to rule whether the elevation of a member to the Speaker's chair vested him with any right which no other member possessed—that of casting his vote after the roll call had been completed and the final result announced.

The Speaker replied the Speaker did not come within the rule applying to members, inasmuch as his name did not appear on the roll.

There was a good deal of feeling exhibited on the Democratic side over what Blackburn (in aside to Robinson) asserted to be an intentional error on the part of the Clerk, and Calkings in view of this assertion, offered a resolution directing investigation be made into the matter.

Blackburn having, however, left the Chamber, the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Smalls appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The Alabama case of Smith vs. Shelley was then taken up, by yeas 145, nays 1, and Ranney (Mass.) having taken the floor, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Sen. Cockrell called up the House joint bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion.

Sen. Morrill moved to proceed with the tax bill, and Sen. Hale supplemented this with a motion to take up the naval appropriation bill. The pending bill retained its place as unfinished business of the morning hour hereafter, and Morrill's motion to lay aside all pending orders and take up the tax bill prevailed.

Sen. Farley moved to proceed with the naval appropriation bill. Rejected, 16 to 39, and the tax bill was taken up. The pending amendment was to strike out the provision repealing the taxes on bank capital and stock.

Sen. Voorhees denounced the bill as an odious piece of favoritism in behalf of privileged classes. Across its face there was written a relief for banks. It had been concerted upon the heels of the session by a Republican majority to serve a partisan purpose.

Sen. Harrison remarked the same repeal of bank taxes which his colleague denounced was proposed by Beck in the last Congress.

Sen. Voorhees declined to be diverted from his argument, and proceeded to make clear that, aside from relief for banks, the articles upon which taxes were taken off, with one exception, were not those usually consumed by the laboring classes. As to that exception (matches), it was doubtful whether the relief offered would reach the consumer.

Sen. Harrison, replying to Sen. Voorhees, said his colleague's opposition to the removal of taxes from subjects indicated by the bill and his general tariff declarations were not in harmony with the utterances of other leading Democrats, and he desired to know whether he favored any reduction of taxation at this session, and if so upon what article.

Sen. Voorhees replied that the interests or commodities he would relieve would be such as were worth consideration by men of sense, and being pressed for a more specific statement, added he would take the taxes off the necessaries of life. His colleague's efforts at this rate were devoted to removing the tax from luxuries, cigars, perfumes, cosmetics and patent medicines and from banks. If his colleague had ever stood for the popular interest before the people of Indiana, he (Voorhees) would like to be advised what it was.

Sen. Harrison replied, with warmth, that he stood for the popular interest and that he was fully prepared to state what it was. He had stood for the defense of the flag when treason South and treason in the Democratic party in Indiana lifted its head against the Government. [Applause.] He could go further, and said he stood for a protective tariff when the gentleman did not. As to the tax on cosmetics and perfumes, he had shown the initiation of the proposition to take them off had been taken in his colleague's own household, and he asked him to state what articles he would relieve if not those, and had not received a response as to a single article.

Sen. Voorhees said he would respond in his own time hereafter, and Harrison then concluded his remarks.

Sen. Jonas (La.) submitted figures showing the small profits realized from the culture and manufacture of sugar.

Sen. Saunders rejoiced to have opportunities of giving his vote to afford some relief to the people, though the bill did not go far enough and did not reach down to the great mass of producers and consumers who are the heavy taxpayers.

Sen. Beck said he was now, as he had always been, in favor of relieving banks of the taxation referred to, being anxious to contribute all he could to make the banking system efficient and valuable.

The pending amendment was rejected—15 to 41.

The Senate Committee amendment to the first section, as amended by the reduction of the tax on tobacco, was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question recurred on the remainder of the section.

The portion adopted fixes the tax on manufactured tobacco after January 1, 1883, at 12 cents per pound, and provides for the repeal of taxes on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers shall not affect such taxes as are now due and payable, and that the repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, orders and vouchers shall not take effect until October 1st next. The bill then went over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Smith vs. Shelley.

Mr. Ranney (Ala.) presented the case for the majority, urging inasmuch as the contestant, who had been legally elected, had recently died, the seat be declared vacant.

The case of the contestee was presented and argued by Beltzhoover (Pa.), who quoted from the record to show that the sitting member was entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. Curtin (Pa.) advocated the adoption of some system whereby another tribunal should be charged with the duty of deciding these cases.

The previous question was ordered; yeas, 115; nays, 1—Hardenberg.

Mr. Calkins closed the debate in support of the majority report, and reviewed the action of the Committee on Elections of the present Congress. The Committee had been confronted at the beginning of the session by 22 contested election cases, of which 18, including the pending one, had been disposed of. Of the number six contestees have been ousted and five contestants seated. Twelve cases have been reported in favor of contestees and all these, with one exception, were Democrats, and if the Committee had erred it had erred against its own party. In conclusion he made a strong appeal for a free ballot and a fair count throughout the country.

Mr. Springer (Ill.) interrupted him to inquire what the Republicans intended to do with their corruption fund, and whether the Republican Campaign Committee would appropriate $1,000 to pay the fine imposed upon Gen. N. M. Curtis, one of the collectors of the 2 per cent. assessment.

Mr. Calkins merely replied by stating the Campaign Committee knew how to take care of the 2 per cent assessment, a statement which Springer declined to controvert.

The resolution declaring the seat vacant was then adopted—yeas, 145; nays, 1.

Mr. Townshend (Ill.) immediately moved an adjournment, but the motion, being opposed by the Republicans, was voted down—yeas, 58; nays, 130.

Mr. Reed (Maine) called up the resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, the 8th of March, for the amendment of rules so as to provide that during the morning hour it shall be in order to consider such bills as are reported from the committees as the committee in charge shall direct. It also provides for the designation by the committee of a measure to be considered when the House goes into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Reed so modified the resolution as to provide for its going into effect on the first day of the next session.

Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) raised a question of consideration and the Democrats refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum.

Adjourned.

The importance of using good *pure* soap for the toilet, nursery, and bath-room cannot be over-rated, inasmuch as the skin is particularly sensitive to the action of deleterious ingredients. Particularly is this the case with infants; let your child be washed with the best soap you can procure; you will be amply repaid by seeing the skin healthy and clear. Procure from your druggist POND'S EXTRACT TOILET SOAP. Use it once, you will use it always

EGYPT.

The Text of the Porte's Reply—"The Unquestioned Rights of the Sultan."

DeLesseps' Warning to Admiral Seymour as to the Suez Canal.

LONDON, July 18.—Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, said the Government entirely approved of the conduct of Admiral Seymour. Drummond Wolff moved an adjournment of the House and dwelt upon the misleading character of the Government replies. He believed Admiral Seymour did not land marines July 10th, the date of the massacre, because ordered not to by the Government, which now remained inactive in order to allow Arabi Pasha to gather strength.

Gladstone said he took the full responsibility of Admiral Seymour's action.

Northcote thought the question of Drummond Wolff, relative to Admiral Seymour's authority to land troops, a very natural one in view of the grave events at Alexandria. Gladstone said no instructions had been given to Admiral Seymour bearing on the point raised subsequent to May 15.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.—Arabi Pasha is still issuing orders and making appointments in the Khedive's name. Arabi's force on the canal is estimated at 10,000, including the Bedouins, who gave adhesion to Arabi four days ago. The wounded Arabs from Alexandria were sent to Cairo.

The sight of the plunder selling in the bazars stimulated the Cairoenes to imitate the Alexandrians. The last Englishman who left Cairo and arrived at Suez describes the people as wild and threatening. He thinks the European portion of the city will be burned. Ulemas are preaching war for Arabi Pasha. The latter said when the first shot of the bombardment was fired, all the principal traitors must be put away. There were only about 40, and 10 minutes would suffice. Loyal ministers naturally feel anxious.

Arabi Pasha threatens to cut the Mahmoudic canal, which supplies the town with water. He now prevents provisions entering, so that as a number of Europeans are returning, there is likelihood of a famine. An unsuccessful attempt was made to fire Cairo. The attempt to seize an Englishman's house there was frustrated by the loyal Governor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Dervish Pasha was summoned from Alexandria to give his views of the situation.

LONDON, July 18.—Arabi and Toulba Pashas have utterly lost prestige by their gross cowardice during the bombardment. The artillerymen were kept at their guns on the 11th inst. by infantry posted under cover.

The Khedive states that 205 Europeans have been killed at Kafir-El-Dwar.

Numerous executions at Alexandria excite some comment among the Liberal party in press and Parliament.

A leading editorial article in the Morning Post says: "The behavior of the American Admiral and his men at Alexandria is beyond all praise. Amid diplomatic protests, European concerts and conferences and naval demonstrations of imbecility, it is refreshing to find a commander who is able and willing on his own account to say what he thinks and do what he says. Sixty marines, physically speaking, could not do much, but there is a way of giving support which quadruples its value. The conduct of the Americans during the night alarm that Arabi Pasha was coming contrasts remarkably with that of the French and Italians."

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Gen. Grant has been giving his opinion upon the Eastern question to the Record reporter. He sides with England, and says the people of Egypt are ten times worse off than the negros of the South. He believes an English protectorate would help develop the resources of the country and improve the condition of the country.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—A telegram from the Porte for Dervisch Pasha, arrived shortly after he left here for Constantinople. Admiral Seymour sent after him and he is now returning. No Europeans remain in Cairo except 20 Germans, who refuse to leave. The Consul who was killed at Zagazig was an Italian Consul.

BERLIN, July 19.—The Cologne Gazette and North German Gazette print articles on the Egyptian question, which are regarded as being directly inspired and representing not only the policy of Germany, but of the other powers, except England and France. The articles state the Egyptian question can only be ripe for Germany after the Western powers have come to a mutual understanding to apply for the assent of Europe. In view of the general need of peace, England may rely upon support on all sides in her endeavor to bring about a settlement of the question, especially if she strictly adheres to the role of defender of her just interests.

LONDON, July 19.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Alexandria says: "I drove yesterday nine miles along the line of Arabi Pasha's retreat, and passed several villages, the people in which are starving. The soldiers robbed them of everything. The entire route is lined with carriages and dead horses. It is reported that Bedouins harrassed the soldiers during the retreat, killing 200.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—Arabi Pasha defends his action, and says he was fully justified by law and by the decision of the Council of Ministers in replying to the British fire.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.—Suez is quiet and the town deserted. Efforts to stop the yacht conveying Dervisch Pasha to Constantinople were unsuccessful.

Arabi Pasha ordered Mudirs to pay taxes to him for war purposes.

Two large fires broke out to-day in opposite quarters of the town, evidently incendiaries. The managers of the Water Works ordered the old Roman wells throughout the town be emptied, cleaned and refilled, the water supply being completely at Arabi's mercy. Laborers are scarce and work will probably take three weeks. Considerable progress has been made in cleaning the ruins from the roadways. The Khedive was enabled to drive through town to-day.

Arabi Pasha proposes to kill all Turks in Egypt. He says as there are not many throats to cut its better to cut them now.

A few American and German sailors are at their respective consulates, but with this exception the City is held solely by English. Gen. Allison made a reconnoissance in the direction of Arabi's camp in order to see what ground might be chosen for our front, as we are unable to see more than two yards from the present line. Araci has steam launches on the Mahonda Canal bringing him provisions, and this probably explains why he has not cut the canal.

Arabi shot an Egyptian sent out by the English to get horses.

The foreign consuls intend to demand compensation for damage to their property by Arabs firing the houses, alleging that had troops been landed soon after the bombardment, no houses would have been burned.

LONDON, July 19.—An Alexandria correspondent telegraphs: "I possess copies of telegrams showing that Dervisch Pasha had been in communication with Arabi up to the moment of his departure."

LONDON, July 19.—Two additional batteries are warned to prepare for active service, making eight batteries in all detailed for Egypt. A whole army corps has been mobilized at Aldershot, and arrangements have been made to embark troops at Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool if necessary.

BOMBAY, July 20.—The ship owners of Calcutta have been invited to offer tenders for transportation to Egypt of 5,000 men and 600 mules.

Prayers have been offered in Calcutta mosques for the success of Arabi Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—The Porte sent imperative orders to Arabi Pasha not to make a movement.

Arabi Pasha is trying to establish relations with Arabs in Tripoli and Southern Tunis.

LONDON, July 20.—Col. Brackenburg resigned the directorship of the Irish Criminal Investigation Department, in order to offer his services for the campaign in Egypt. Several regiments of Irish militia have volunteered for service, and the War Office is considering the question of utilizing them for garrison duty at Malta and Gibraltar.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—The text of the Porte's reply to the identical note of the powers is as follows:

"If the Porte has not hitherto decided on its own initiative to send troops to Egypt, it is because it was convinced that rigorous measures were avoidable. Observing with satisfaction that the powers have formally and repeatedly recorded their deference to the incontestible and unquestioned rights and sovereignty of the Sultan, the undersigned, by the Sultan's order, informs the Ambassadors the Porte consents to participate in the conference. SAID."

The conference meets to-day to discuss the reply to this communication. It is thought probable a fresh invitation to join the conference will now be addressed to the Porte.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—De Lesseps has informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of men-of-war through the Suez Canal constitutes a breach of its neutrality.

The force of Arabi Pasha is increasing. He is regaining his influence, because of the delay of British troops. His scouts **have been seen seven miles from Alexandria.**

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—Arabi Pasha has diverted the Mahmoudeh Canal, which supplies Alexandria with water, but it is believed the greater part of the cisterns had been recently filled. There is no chance for a resumption of business here for at least three months.

Gen. Allison, with several officers, reconnoitered to within three miles of Arabi Pasha's positions, which were found to be very strong.

Arabi having erected fortifications just opposite Oboukir Bay, and upon the Mahmoudeh, fresh water canal, has placed a dam in the canal below his position, close to the fortifications, and cut the canal banks above the dam, so as to send the water all along the position. This shows that Arabi has made a great mistake, as by damming the canal where he has he secures us plenty of water for some time. We have set to work to fill the reservoirs here, so as to save all the water possible, but plenty will remain in the canal for present purposes.

Arabi's line extends from Lake Mareotis to Aboukir. Having procured some tools, he is now making better work. We are in some trepidation about water and inquiries are making about condensers. A tank vessel is ordered here from Port Said. It will be able to furnish sufficient water for the troops.

Admiral Seymour has issued a proclamation declaring that by sunset Sunday all pillaged property and unclaimed goods may be brought to Lord Charles Beresford, at the arsenal, and that anybody bringing such things by that time will not be criminally treated, but that anybody who has goods of this nature and does not bring them in, will, if found out, be visited by the patrol, the property seized and the pilferer punished. This proclamation is intended to meet the many Arabs who have plunder in their houses. Some have already brought in what they had.

Reputable inhabitants complain that English soldiers robbed and pillaged their houses.

Omar Pasha Tufti, Governor of Alexandria, has returned from Cairo by way of Port Said. He has made the following report to the Khedive:

"On the way to Cairo I saw Europeans being massacred and their houses being pillaged. At Damanhour, Taretah and Mihallen, where the Alexandria rabble had arrived, they cut off the heads of barbarians because they served the Christians."

Arabi Pasha called a meeting at Cairo of all Pashas, Ulemas and Notables and asked them whether it was right to obey the Khedive who had sold Egypt to England, ordered the military bakehouses to make 1,500 loaves daily for the British, without providing for his own troops, and sent telegrams in their name. The Minister of the Interior presided at the meeting. Mahmoud Pasha Barroudi practically directed the discussions. Shiek Hassan recommended the declaration of a holy war, but at the instance of a Coptic patriarch, moderation prevailed. The meeting appointed a committee to go to Alexandria in order to verify the accusations against the Khedive. It was arranged that a committee of seven should start on the 18th inst., going from Cairo to Ishmali.

Three Mudirs missed from their posts are imprisoned in Cairo for obeying the Khedive.

A council of war is held daily, Mahmoud Barroudi presiding. It is calculated there is sufficient fresh water in Alexandria to last 10 days.

LONDON, July 20.—A correspondent telegraphs from Alexandria: "Everything is at a standstill—nothing doing and nothing known. The Roman wells cannot be cleaned and filled in less than a fortnight."

The fleet can condense sufficient water for their crews and the troops but not enough for the populace, who must go afloat or retire to Villages.

The Suez Canal and Port Said are considered most insecure. There is only a small gunboat in the canal and there are 12,000 Europeans in Port Said with 7,008 Arabs. Several hundred soldiers with field guns under Mahmoud Sany are at Fort Guemiel, six miles off. The Town is literally at the mercy of the soldiers and the people. Two British corvettes have gone to Port Said.

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Telegraph states that Lieut. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley will command the expedition to Egypt, which will consist of 20,000, of all arms. Another battalion of marines is ordered to prepare at once for service in Egypt.

The Daily News believes that the Porte's answer to the invitatiou to send troops is regarded by the Government as equivalent to a refusal, and that a force will be sent to Egypt without delay.

SUEZ, July 20.—The telegraph is cut near Kaflir Lveldwar. No communication between Raslvels-Tin and Suez.

The Governor of Suez receives all instructions from Arabi Pasha in the capacity of Minister of War. The Governor's position is consequently one of great difficulty.

MARSEILLES, July 21.—Orders have been received at the naval arsenal at Toulon to take measures for receiving in barracks the different battalions which are to form the corps for Egypt.

ROME, July 21.—The permanent squadron, composed of four ironclads, has been ordered to Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—All French ships have left here, and the United States flag ship has gone to Brindisi.

The markets and bourse are reopening for business.

It will not be surprising if Arabi Pasha's measures in regard to the water supply of Alexandria lead to the immediate advance of the British troops. Major General Alison has telegraphed home for instructions.

An Arab spy states the damming of the Mahmoudieh Canal has flooded the country. Water in places is knee deep, making the ground too soft for the movement of guns.

A native has been shot while attempting to set fire to a house in the center of the city.

PORT SAID, July 21.—Arabi Pasha, after the bombardment of Alexandria, spread a report that the English troops had been defeated. The conduct of natives, consequently, is very insolent. The position is critical.

WOOLWICH, July 21.—Several steam transports arrived during the night.

LONDON, July 21.—A long dispatch from Granville to Dufferin, English Ambassador at Constantinople, dated July 11, is published. After justifying the bombardment of Alexandria, the dispatch states her Majesty's Government now see no alternative but recourse to force to put an end to the intolerable state of affairs in Egypt. It would be most in accordance with the principles of international law that the force should be that of the sovereign power. If this is impracticable on account of the unwillingness of the Sultan to act, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her Majesty's Government have, in fact, no interests or objects in regard to Egypt inconsistent with those of the rest of Europe or of the Egyptian people. Their desire is that the navigation of the canal shall be unrestricted; that Egypt shall be well and quietly governed, free from the predominating influence of any single power; that international engagements shall be observed, and those British commercial and industrial interests which have so largely developed in Egypt shall receive due protection from outrage,—a principle which is essential for our interests in all parts of the world. Their policy has been consistent; they have loyally kept their engagements with France and been anxious that other powers be informed and consulted on all matters materially affecting the position of the country. The action which their Admiral has been compelled to resort to, has not altered their views.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—The official native report of the bombardment of Alexandria said that eight iron-clads were sunk, two burned and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—It is expected the Porte will propose that either a Turkish Commission shall accompany the English and French troops, or that the Europeans hold the Suez Canal while the Turks operate elewhere.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—A refugee from Cairo reports numerous massacres of Europeans took place Monday on the outskirts of that city.

Major General Allison will leave here to-morrow with a detachment of troops to blow up the obstruction in the Mahmoudish Canal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—It is stated the Porte has decided to notify the Conference of its intention to despatch troops to Egypt, but that it will request a modification of the conditions proposed in the identical note of the Powers to the Porte.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.—On the evacuation of Alexandria Arabi Pasha issued the following proclamation:

"MUDIRS—At the Khedive's instigation the English killed with sword and shot in revenge, Egyptians who were left to guard the City. The Khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English, and returns to shore in the day time to order a continuance of the Slaughter. Therefore I issue my order to continue raising soldiers."

A second proclamation of Arabi Pasha says: **"The Khedive has imprisoned his Ministers at Alexandria in order that they may be instruments in English hands. The telegrams dispatched by Ragheb Pasha authorizing the cessation of military preparations, were forcibly extorted from him, and are, therefore, invalid. An irreconcilable war exists between us and the English."**

A letter from the interior confirms reports of massacres at Cairo and Damietta. At Caliuba a family was taken from the railway train and put under the wheels. All the employes of the Cadastral survey at Iantah have been killed, including two English engineers named Crowther and McAlam. A Sheik and the Governor tried to save them, but were unable.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The Ticket Nominated—Okey, Newman, and Weible.

The Platform Reaffirms the "Great Principles," Etc., Etc., Etc.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—The Democratic State Convention convened at 11 A. M., and was called to order by John G. Thompson, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The temporary organization was announced, with Hon. John Follett of Cincinnatti, as Chairman, who delivered a lengthy address, which was an arraignment of the Republican party on its record in the Nation and State, and outlining the policy for the Democratic party in the coming campaign.

The usual Committees, which were selected at meetings of the Congressional delegates in the morning, were announced, and the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and the Committee on Credentials reported no contest.

Permanent organization was effected with Hon. George H. Pendleton as President; William Gleason, Cleveland, Secretary. Mr. Pendleton was received with much applause, but the honor being unexpected he made no speech.

The first thing in order being the nomination of a ticket, Hon. John W. Oakey, present incumbent, was nominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—The ticket was completed by the nomination of J. W. Newman, Scioto County, on the third ballot, for Secretary of State, and Henry Weible, of Van Wert County, for member of the Board of Public Works.

The following is the platform:

The Democratic party, in Convention assembled, reaffirm the great principles which are the foundation of free government, among which are equal rights to all, special privileges to none; protection to the weak against the encroachments of the strong; equal taxation, free speech, free press, free schools and first of all, a free and incorruptible ballot.

Resolved, That we favor honest reform in the civil service, and denounce the extortion of money from office holders to corrupt the ballot and control the elections, as a most threatening, as it is the most insidious, danger that besets free government, and the shameless resort to such methods by the party in power to carry its ends, evidences the utter abandonment of principle for place and spoils under "boss" rule. We denounce the reckless extravagance and profligacy of the Republican party in the appropriation of the public treasury, which should be applied to the extinction of the National debt, and we believe the time has come when by an honest and economical administration of the Government, the burden of war taxes which the people have so long borne and which, in the end, fall upon labor, may and ought to be reduced, but we denounce the attempt of the Republican Congress to reduce taxes on those articles which alone will inure to the benefit of the rich.

Resolved, That we favor a tariff levied to meet the actual needs, and so adjusted in its details with a view to equality in the public burdens as to encourage productive industries and afford labor a just compensation without creating a monopoly.

Resolved, that stability in the value of money is a primary requisite to industrial, commercial prosperity. This can only be secured by maintaining both gold and silver as money, as provided by the Constitution, and subjecting the issue and regulation of paper money to established principles which will prevent fluctuations in the value of the currency.

Resolved, That the growth of monopolies is such as to seriously threaten the rights of individuals and the public welfare, and ought to be provided against by proper legislation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has ever maintained and still steadfastly adheres to the doctrine of the largest liberty consistent with public welfare, and is opposed to legislation merely sumptuary.

Resolved, That it is a duty incumbent upon our Government to protect its citizens, native born and naturalized, at home and abroad, and we demand a searching inquiry into the alleged outrages committed against citizens of the United States in foreign countries.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE organized to-night, with Clark Irvine, of Mt. Vernon, Chairman, and C. N. Vallandigham, of Dayton, Secretary. An Executive Committee was selected and organized as follows: John G. Thompson, Columbus, Chairman; A. J. Rule, Cincinnati, Secretary; Jacob Rhinehart, Columbus, Treasurer; L. D. Thomas, Youngstown; A. H. Brown, W. T. Bishop, Cincinnati; J. G. Meuser, Galion; Dr. W. W. Jones, Toledo; J. W. Hulls, Lima.

The vote on Chairman of the Central Committee stood 12 to 9, J. W. Farley, of Cleveland, opposing. On Chairman of the Executive Committee, 14 to 7, S. W. Hoffman, of Cincinnati, opposing.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Touching Tribute to Her Memory by the Officials of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 19.—The officers of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State have adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, Mrs. Mary Lincoln is dead, a woman who owned the name and love of one of the most distinguished citizens of our State, shared with him the highest honors that can be conferred by the people of this country, and has the wife's part in one of the noblest names in history;

"WHEREAS, as in life she participated in the distinguished honor conferred upon her noble husband, so in death she will be with him in peace, marked with a nation's admiration and the people's gratitude; and

"WHEREAS, during the many years since her cruel bereavement her life has been one of continued suffering and trials, and the sympathy of the American people has gone out to her from their inmost hearts; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, as a mark of our regard for her memory and in esteem for her womanly virtues, offer this tribute of respect, and extend her distinguished son, Robert T. Lincoln, and other surviving relatives, the full measure of our sympathy in their bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That we close our respective offices and attend the funeral in a body."

SPRINGFIELD, July 19.—By suspension of business, public and private, and general attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, our citizens to-day testified their respect for the relict of the late President Abraham Lincoln. The services were held in the First Presbyterian Church, which was crowded with people, and the streets in the neighborhood were blocked with throngs unable to gain admission.

Gov. Cullom, Judge S. H. Treat, Gen. John A. McClennand, Hon. Milton Hay, Col. John Williams, Hon. S. H. Jones, Hon. Jas. C. Conklin and Capt. John S. Bradford acted as pall bearers.

The altar was completely covered with handsome flowers and crape. The State officials attended in a body.

Sec. Lincoln, members of the family and near friends came behind the remains, followed by the Lincoln Guard of Honor. The services were brief, consisting of music by special choir, prayer by Revs. R. O. Post and T. A. Parker, and sermon by J. A. Reed. The arrangements were simple, and there was no attempt at display, and the minister attempted no eulogy, according to her expressed wish. The sermon was largely biographical and very interesting in historical reminiscences.

Rich Ore Find.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 21.—The ore-bank which is being opened by a Pennsylvania Company at Cranberry, promises to be the most remarkable one ever worked in this country. The vein has already been operated 70 feet, and promises to reach a thickness of 120 feet, and the supply seems inexhaustible. The company has spent $1,000,000 in a railroad and ore-land investment, and will operate the mines on an extensive scale, proposing to take out 1,000 tons per day.

Fitz John Porter.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—In the Senate, Sewell presented a communication from Brevet Major General McQuade, transmitting the resolution adopted unanimously at the recent annual meeting of the Society of the Fifth Army Corps at Detroit, asking that justice be done Fitz John Porter. Sewell gave notice that he would call up the bill for Gen. Porter's relief the first Monday in December next.

The fairest faces are sometimes marred by myriads of pimples, and markings of tetter or freckles, which are readily removed by a popular toilet dressing, known as Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. Even scrofulous ulcers yield to it.

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

New potatoes are now selling at 50 cents a bushel in Kansas.

Gen. George Rogers, of Mt. Vernon, O., died Friday, aged 46.

In Greensboro, N. C., peaches are selling at 30 cents per bushel.

One New York firm handled 350,000 bushels of peanuts last year.

Last year $887,000 worth of chewing gum was sold in the United States.

A herd of 230 breeding cattle from Belgium arrived at Boston, Thursday.

Eight thousand Chinamen are on their way to work on the Canadian Pacific.

The Deuster bill to regulate carrying passengers by sea, has passed the House.

Free postal delivery has been ordered at Youngstown, O., beginning September 1.

At Portland, Oregon, an immense railroad depot is to be erected at a cost of $1,500,000.

A railroad bridge is being built across Escambia River, Florida, that will be two miles long.

John H. Latrobe, brother of ex-Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, was drowned at that place.

A Narrow Gauge road, 80 miles long, costing $2,000,000, will be built in Mono County, Cal.

The Dutch man-of-war Adder, whose loss has been announced, has been discovered capsized.

Judge Laubie has finally withdrawn from the Congressional race in the Eighteenth Ohio District.

John Kimball shot David Baynor in the back at Gore, Ohio, and it is thought the wound will be fatal.

Track-layers are 896 miles beyond Duluth on the Northern Pacific. Seven thousand men are at work.

The friends of Gen. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, O., deny that he is out of the Congressional race.

The Naval Court of Inquiry holds no one responsible for the loss of the Arctic steamer Rodgers.

After August 15th, Boston 'longshoremen demand 40c an hour for day, 50c for night and 80c for Sunday.

George H. Inkoff, a soldier under the great Napoleon, died at Richmond, Ind., Thursday, aged 107.

The Scioto County, O., Infirmary burned Thursday. Loss, $10,000. Several persons were slightly injured.

A New York sporting paper man wants to bet $1,000 that Sullivan can't "knock out" Tug Wilson in four rounds.

J. C. Willis, Collector of Internal Revenue at Cairo, Ill., has resigned in favor of Wm. M. Murphy, his chief deputy.

At New York, the deckhands and firemen of the Albany line of steamers demanded an increase of wages, and were dismissed.

A barn belonging to a farmer named Johnson was destroyed by fire near Newcomerstown, O., on Monday. Loss, $1,000.

A disastrous fire occurred at Golden City, Barton County, Mo. yesterday, destroying four business buildings. Loss, $8,000; insured.

Walker Blaine has been appointed assistant in behalf of the United States before the Court of Commissioners on Alabama claims.

James Barnett, a planter in Bassier Parish, La., shot dead a negro cook in Kelly's railroad camp, for insulting Barnett's wife.

Orders have been issued for the monitors Montauk and Nantucket to get in readiness for sea service, to test their sea-going qualities.

W. J. Wilcox & Co., extensive lard refiners of New York City, have suspended business. It is thought they will resume in a few days.

Uruguay has acknowledged the justice of the Spanish claims for satisfaction and indemnity on account of the maltreatment of Spanish subjects.

At Troy, O., Thomas Scott, aged 77 years, the oldest member of the Ninth Ohio Battery, committed suicide by hanging. Melancholy the cause.

J. W. O'Daniel, a merchant of Cloverdale, Ind., had his arm blown off by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge, Sunday night.

Commodore Shufeldt declares that his notorious letter to Sargent was not intended for publication, and Sargent violated confidence in printing it.

The House Committee on War Claims agreed to report favorably the claim of the Mobile Marine Dock Company for $101,000 for use of and damage to property.

The steamer Lord Gaugh, for Liverpool from Philadelphia, took out 60 Russian refugees sent back to England because the local committee at Philadelphia cannot provide for them.

Gov. Foster has appointed W. W. Scarborough, of Hamilton County, and William Grinnell, of Portage County, members of the commission to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes.

H. H. McFadden, editor of the Steubenville Gazette was knocked down by an ex-convict named McDonald, because he refused to give his authority for statements made in his paper concerning certain events.

Stock sales in Kentucky for the past six months, of fine stock at auction: 208 race horses, $125,665; 694 trotters, $170,606; 486 short-horns, $141,674; total, $438,044. The private sales added will make the total exceed $500,000.

Hand grenades have been found secreted, it is said, along the route by which Guiteau passed to and from the jail during his trial, showing that somebody had designed to imitate the Nihilists, but lacked the resolution.

Patents were issued yesterday for a ballot box, snow melting apparatus, type setting machine, and flying velocipede. Four hundred patents, 33 designs, 17 trade marks, nine labels and nine re-issues were issued at the Patent Office.

A Police Court jury of Detroit yesterday afternoon declined to convict Thomas Lorimer for a violation of the liquor law, on the ground that while the offense was clearly shown, the law which he was charged with breaking was "an unjust one."

The wheat crop in Kentucky this year is surpassing expectations. The whole State crop is now estimated at 18,000,000 bushels, against a range in former crops of from 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 bushels. Ninety cents is the highest price offered by dealers.

The New York Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society on Thursday returned to Europe 15 Russian Hebrew families who are physically and mentally unable to earn a livelihood in this country. Hereafter the society will not permit pauper Hebrews to be landed at New York.

The well-known racehorse Runnymede has broken down hopelessly. He was worked a mile and a half Saturday morning, and after returning to the stable it was discovered the tendom of the hind leg had given away. Dwyer Bros. gave $5,000 for Runnymede a year ago.

A colored clergyman and his wife, who lived in an Irish settlement 10 miles from Windsor, in Essex County, Ontario, have disappeared mysteriously after receiving threats of personal violence from neighbors to whom they were obnoxious. Their house has been burned, and it is feared that they have been foully dealt with.

Advices just at hand state that the situation existing between Brazil and the Argentine Republic may cause a rupture at any moment. The dispute has arisen in consequence of the Argentine Government having proposed to divide the territory of Misiones from the Province of Corrientes and form a new National Province or State of it.

A new horror has been added to the cigarette in California. "Leprosy," says a San Francisco physician, "is revealing itself about the lips and tongues of boys who smoke cigarettes made by the Chinese. The disease, though fatal, is slow in giving tokens of its first approaches." No less than 170 cases of infection by cigarette smoking had come under the physician's notice.

The New York Post says negotiations have been concluded by the Northern Pacific syndicate for the sale of $3,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of that company to two of the largest banks in Germany, representatives of which recently visited this country and made a thorough examination of the road.

The Directors of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad have decided to not declare a dividend on the six months' business ending July 1. The financial exhibit shows a net balance of $23,691, but as it had been resolved to appropriate $30,000 to a sinking fund, there was a deficit of $6,308. It was resolved to continue the policy of a liberal expenditure in maintaining the road bed in good condition.

Officials of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, having investigated the accident near Bloomington, state the loss by the accident will be inside of $65,000. The engines were not much injured and the chief damage was by fire. One car of tallow, one of wool, two of wheat and one of canned salmon were destroyed. Nobody was injured except Brakeman Eli Foster, who was found dead under the caboose, terribly mangled.

Five business houses in Madison, Neb., burned Thursday. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $7,000.

Col. Alfred Shorter, the wealthiest man in Northern Georgia, died Tuesday, aged 79 years.

The steamship Gallia, for Europe, takes out to-day $1,400,000 gold, on account of the Italian loan.

The Democrats of the Third North Carolina District nominated Col. Wharton J. Green for Congress.

The Minnesota wheat crop is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels for 1882, against 33,266,310 bushels in 1881.

L. H. Weller, Greenbacker, is out as an independent candidate in the Fourth Iowa Congressional District.

The Republicans of the Second North Carolina District nominated J. O. O'Hara (colored) for Congress.

The little child abducted at Montreal has been found, having been abandoned about a mile from the residence.

A leading business man, after traveling over Iowa and Illinois, predicts less than half a corn crop in either State.

Ann Dugan, a somnambulist, at Philadelphia, fell from a third-story window, Friday night, and died within an hour.

An amicable settlement has been effected by which the will of the late Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has been admitted to probate.

Reports indicate that there will be but a half crop of broom corn this year. It has been so wet that growers could not plant.

The Illinois State Department of Agriculture reports the hay crop the largest ever known, and improving in quality and value.

Three children of Mary Dickens, living in Northampton County, Va., were fatally poisoned a few days since—by whom is not known.

Austin A. Wood, a prominent and wealthy resident of Ann Arbor, died Tuesday, aged 44 years, of cancer of the stomach.

The jury in the Gutermuth murder case, New York, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death at the hands of persons unknown.

John Maguire, of St. Louis, died in Washington this morning. Maguire was prominently connected with labor movements in the West.

The cellar and floor of M. M. Buck's railway supply house, St. Louis, Mo., was damaged by fire; loss about $30,000; fully covered by insurance.

Gen. Barrios, President of Guatemala, was presented to the President of the United States last evening. Official interviews will come later.

The indications are the Greenbackers and Republicans in the Eighteenth Illinois District (Morrison's) will unite upon a candidate and carry the District.

James P. Hickey, a prominent Greenback labor politician, and Wm. Johnson were fatally injured by an explosion at the Central shaft, Scranton, Pa.

There is no change in the freight handlers' strike. New men are rapidly falling into routine business of the Companies, and although working slowly are gaining.

Lancaster, Pa., was swept by a storm yesterday. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, a circus tent demolished, and spectators and performers drenched.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., seven flagmen and four brakemen employed on the Erie Railway were discharged. They were notified when discharged that it was for inciting a strike.

H. W. Fink, a well-known merchant of Belleville, Ill., committed suicide by shooting himself. Cause, financial troubles and intemperance. He leaves a wife and five children.

Harry Stacy, aged 10 years, committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a locomotive at Lafayette, Ind., on Monday. His sweetheart stood by and held his coat.

Over 16,300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco has been sold at Lynchburg, Va., since the first of last October, an increase of about 700,000 over the corresponding period of the previous tobacco year.

United States Attorney Woodford, of New York, requests the immediate resignation of three assistants owing to the reduction of the appropriation for his office from $23,500 to $17,000.

A colored man standing under a tree eating an apple in Oglethorpe County, Ga., was struck by lightning and killed the other day. His skin was not scratched, but every bone was broken.

A number of union men broke from the ranks of the strikers at Newburg, O., and headed by Robert McLeod, a skilled steel worker, went back to work, the most of them in the Bessemer steel mill.

A Manmouth, Ills., special says: "Johnnie Cope, the celebrated Clydesdale stallion, died here Sunday. He was the finest Clydesdale in America, weighing 2,500 pounds. He has a numerous progeny."

The Illinois Greenback State Convention will be held at Peoria on August 2. A large attendance is expected. The Prohibitionists have called a State Convention to be held at Bloomington, August 9.

John Murphy, who was witness in seven illicit liquor cases in West Virginia, was found mashed to death in a coal mine in Charleston, and the supposition is that he was killed and then coal thrown on him.

The Treasury Department estimates, on the basis of importations the past two years, that the reductions on sugar and steel rails proposed by the bill now before the Senate would amount to $9,844,248.

John Lutheridge, of Springfield, Ill., while en route to Nebraska to purchase a farm, with $1,600 in currency in his pocket, was robbed of the whole wad by a sharper with whom he fell in at Quincy.

A Milwaukee special says: "The Secretary of the National Cigar Makers' Union telegraphs to strikers here they will receive no more weekly payments. About 50 strikers have gone to Cincinnati to get work."

Advices from the Cumberland region is to the effect that there are signs of weakening of the strike. Many collieries are working, and the Consolidation Company's mine is producing more coal than before the strike.

Alexander Kier, who superintended the laying of the switch at Parker's Creek bridge, where the recent fatal railroad disaster took place, was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury, on the charge of manslaughter.

The Republicans of the Sixth Illinois District nominated Hon. R. R. Hitt for Congress on the ninth ballot. The other canidates were Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Hon. J. C. Garver, Judge Spensely, James M. Hunter, and Hon. James Shaw.

The conclusion of proceedings in the Christiancy divorce case is delayed by the refusal of the stenographer to give up the manuscript report of testimony taken, the refusal being based on his unsatisfied claims for pay for services rendered.

A barn belonging to Edward Bartos, employed in the Cleveland Rolling Mills, was fired by incendiaries at 2 o'clock this morning. Bartops' horse, wagon, buggy, several sets of harness and other property were destroyed with the barn.

In the Senate the petition of the Guiteau Jurors, asking an allowance of $5 per day, was referred, and the Senate, by a vote of yeas 39, nays 20, went into Executive session. The negative vote was entirely cast by Republicans, with the exception of George.

William Williams, arrested on a charge larceny from the files of the Attorney General's office of a large number of letters written by Daniel Webster and others, has been discharged, the prosecution entering a nolle, owing to the statute of limitation.

Henry Hudson, an old man, aged 72 years, who resides 10 miles east of Indianapolis, was run over Saturday night about 10 o'clock, by the C., I., St. L. & C. Railroad, and instantly killed. He was returning from a camp meeting, and was walking on the track.

In the court house hall at Floyd, La., David I. Norwood attempted to cane L. J. Polk. Both are prominent planters. Each pulled Colt's dragoon pistols and began firing. Polk was shot dead, and Norwood badly wounded. A lawsuit was the cause of the quarrel.

The indications are that the Hon. George L. Converse will have a solid delegation from Franklin County in the Democratic Congressional Convention. It will take but few additional votes outside of that County to secure his nomination, and these will no doubt be found.

It was reported at Columbus that the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad had been sold to the Standard Coal and Iron Company. Judge Burke, of Cleveland, Vice-President of the Railroad Company, positively denies the reported sale, and states that negotiations which have been in progress are now at an end.

In St. Louis sentence was passed upon Robert C. Pate and John Glordan, of six months' imprisonment in the jail on the charge of establishing a lottery. Pate had had pleaded guilty, but Glordan had been tried and found guilty, the jury assessing his punishment at six months in jail. He had made a motion for a new trial, but withdrew his plea and accepted the sentence. Both were placed in jail.

Fred Williams and Cora Price were arrested while in a room together at the Florence House, Chicago, on Monday night, on a charge of adultery, preferred by the girl's father, who went there from Kankakee in search of her. Mr. Price afterward attempted to shoot Williams, against whom a charge of abduction had been preferred, and all were locked up in jail. The girl is but 15 years old.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The House bill to fix the time for holding the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Northern District of Ohio, passed.

Sen. McMillan submitted the conference report on the River and Harbor bill, and stated that agreements had been reached upon all the items except those relating to the Potomac flats, the Hennepin and Chesapeake canals and the Mississippi River appropriation, the controversy upon the latter being as to the amount. He said the conferees recommended the concurrence as to all the items agreed upon, that the Senate insist upon its amendments in the four items named and the appointment of a new Conference Committee.

Sens. Allison and Logan protested against the adoption of the report, as jeopardizing the four items upon which no agreement had been reached and which they regarded as essential features of the bill. A long debate ensued.

Sen. Logan hoped all the Senate amendments would be insisted upon and sent to another conference. He criticised the report as endangering the items, which were of more value than the whole bill.

It was finally adopted by 41 yeas to 12 nays, and McMillen, Jones (Nevada) and Ransom were re-appointed conferees.

On motion of Logan, the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill was concurred in. The bill now goes to the President.

Tho Senate then resumed consideration of the House Revenue Tax bill. Upon Bayard's suggestion, snuff was included in the provision already adopted, fixing the rate on manufactured tobacco at 12 cents a pound. The amendment of Bayard retaining the match-stamp tax was rejected.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. Page submitted the conference report on the River and Harbor bill. The report (a disagreeing one) was adopted and a new conference ordered.

Mr. Hiscock (N. Y.) submitted the conference report of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. The report states all differences between the two Houses have been reconciled, except in relation to the mileage of Senators, for the extra session.

The recommendation of the Committee on Conference were adopted so far as the items which were not disputed, were concerned. The House refused to recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment relative to the mileage of Senators. Among the mileages the Senate agreed to, is that for the payment of the physicians attending Pres. Garfield.

Further conference was then in order and the committee, consisting of Hiscock, Robinson and Cox (N. Y.) was appointed. Hiscock asked and received unanimous consent to have the Conference Committee incorporate in the bill an item of $6,928, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salary and mileage to the members of the 47th Congress.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.) called up a bill to modify the money order system. It provides for issuing "postal notes" at a charge of three cents for transmission through the mails for sums less than $5 and that a money order shall not be issued for more than $100 and that fees for money orders not exceeding $10, eight cents; for orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10c; exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 15c; exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40, 20c; exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50, 25c; exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60, 30c; exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70, 35c; exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80, 40c; exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 45c. The bill passed after the rejection of some amendments.

The next bill considered and passed was the Senate bill to designate, classify and fix the salaries of persons in the railway mail service. It designates all such persons as "railway postal clerks," and divides them into five classes, with the following salaries: First class, $800; second class $900; third class, $1,000; fourth class, $1,200; fifth class, $1,400. Formal amendments will render necessary its return to the Senate.

The Senate bill was taken up authorizing the Postmaster General to extend post routes 25 miles beyond either of the terminal points, when mail service may be thereby improved, providing that not more than one extension shall be made during any contract term.

A bill passed to fix compensation of fourth class Postmasters. It provides that in no case shall there be allowed any Postmaster of this class any compensation greater than $250, in any one of the first three quarters in any fiscal year, exclusive of money order commissions, and the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sum as he may be entitled to under provisions of this act not exceeding, for the whole fiscal year, $1,000, exclusive of money order commissions.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Bills were passed providing additional industrial training schools for Indian youth.

The Finance Committee reported an amendment to sundry civil bill appropriating $60,000 for work in issuing registered 3 per cent. bonds and gold certificates, authorized by the bank charter extension law.

Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution annulling the contracts of any Government contractors upon their accepting any office which gives them the control or custody of public money.

Paying Mrs. Garfield $50,000, less the sum already paid on account of the late President's salary. Passed.

The Senate insisted on the mileage amendment to the deficiency bill and ordered a new conference.

The foreign committee was instructed to investigate the expediency of a cable between Bermuda and the United States for the use of the signal service for announcing the hurricanes.

The revenue bill was taken up. The amendment to retain the taxes on perfumery, medical preparations and other articles, schedule A, section 3437, revised statutes, was defeated by a party vote, Davis of Illinois, voting with the Republicans.

Sen. Vance moved to retain the stamp tax on playing cards. Sen. Sherman thought that Vance ought to show his virtuous indignation against card playing in some other way. Vance said he was curious to know why in the name of God and morality an American statesman would tax salt while leaving cards free. The motion was lost by a party vote, 28 to 28, Davis (Ill.) not voting. The first section of the bill was then adopted.

The second section, imposing specific taxes upon tobacco and cigar dealers manufacturers, pedlers and retail dealers, was discussed by Messrs. Peck and Vest. The committee amendment requiring the $12 exacted from dealers in leaf tobacco to be paid annually after May 1st, 1883, was adopted.

Sen. Vest offered an amendment allowing a farmer or planter to sell tobacco raised by himself without payment of a special tax. Rejected by a party vote except that Bayard voted no with the Republicans.

Sen. Beck moved to fix the tax on each dealer at $2. Rejected.

On motion of Sen. Beck a proviso was added to the section that farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising, at retail directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

Sen. Morgan offered a new section exempting from the special tax imposed upon dealers of manufactured tobacco, farmers, planters and lumbermen who furnish supplies of tobacco to neighbors or employes in quantities aggregating less than 100 pounds a year. Adopted.

Sen. Mahone moved an amendment fixing the taxes upon snuff and manufactured tobacco after January 2, 1883, at eight cents per pound. Mahone said this would involve a reduction of the revenue of $12,000,000.

Sen. Sherman did not favor the amendment, as it would swell the reductions by the bill to over $40,000,000.

Sen. Blair opposed any reduction of taxation. He would improve the present opportunity to forward internal improvements and that great work of National education which was paramount to all others. He pictured the evils threatening the future of the country from the illiteracy of its citizens. He expressed disgust with the bill and intention to oppose it if the aggregate of its reductions of revenue was further increased.

Sen. Butler remarked that Blair seemed to be getting sick of the bill and suggested an adjournment.

Sen. Blair said he had been sick of the bill from the beginning.

Without action upon Mahone's amendment the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mr. Kasson, under instruction from the Committee on Ways and Means, called up the bill to allow a drawback on foreign materials used in the construction, in domestic trials, in steam and sail vessels for foreign account.

Mr. Robeson objected, on the ground the bill might be so amended so as to embrace an entire revision of the tariff, but no other member objecting consideration of the bill was entered upon.

Mr. Kasson briefly explained the bill, maintaining it was in the interest of ship building interests.

Mr. Tucker moved to insert the words, "Or domestic," after the word "foreign," so as to make the bill read as follows: "That section 3,020, revised statutes, shall be amended by adding the following, to come in at the end of the last line of said section: 'Steam and sail vessels, built for foreign or domestic account, of domestic and imported materials, shall be entitled to the benefit of drawback on imported materials, as provided in the preceding section.'"

Mr. Haskell opposed the amendment, as opening up the whole question of free ships.

"That's what we want," suggested Flower.

Mr. Haskell said if the amendments were adopted it would compel every man who believed in the protection of American industry to vote against the bill. When, by a unanimous vote, the Ways and Means Committee came in with a carefully prepared bill to relieve the shippers' industry, Democrats and Free Traders piled on amendments and made it impossible to have the bill acted upon.

On a viva voce vote there appeared to be a large majority in favor of the amendment, and the Republicans, having ordered tellers, many of them refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum.

Yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted: yeas 98, nays 12—no quorum.

There appeared to be a good deal of misunderstanding among the members as to the effect of the amendment, and the Republicans declined to vote.

The following Republicans voted in the affirmative with the Democrats: Aldrich, Browne, Butterworth, Cullen, Cutts, Demotte, Dwight, Farwell (Iowa,) Lord, McCook, Morey, Parker, Paysen, Peelle, Pierce, Rice (Ohio) Ritchie, Stone, Strait, Valentine and Webber.

The negative votes were cast by Belford, Calkins, Caswell, Darrell, Hill, Jadwin, Pound, Rich, Skinner, Smith (Ill.) Tyler and Wadsworth. A call of the House was then ordered.

No further action was taken under the call, it being merely for the purpose of discovering what Republicans had refused to vote on the last roll call. The bill went over until Monday.

The bill regulating the carrying of passengers by sea was passed.

Mr. Belmont asked for the present consideration of a resolution appointing a committee to report next session upon the causes of the decline in the American merchant marine.

Mr. Singleton (Ill.) objected to the resolution. Referred.

The bill providing that the postage of second-class publications deposited in the office for delivery by carrier should be uniform at two cents a pound was passed.

The following all passed: Making it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to personate a Postoffice inspector. Making it a misdemeanor for a postal official to do acts forbidden by law relating to the postal service. Punishing Postmasters for making false certificates of the arrival or departure of mails. Providing that no bidder for mail services on any route shall be required to furnish with his bid or proposal a check or draft. The supplemental post route bill was also passed.

Mr. Flower asked leave to introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that every bill, resolution or vote, containing several items appropriating money, in which the concurrence of the Senate and House may be necessary, shall be presented to the President who may object to one or more items while approving other parts of the bill, resolution or vote. The appropriations objected to shall not take effect unless reconsidered and passed by two-thirds of each House. The items objected to shall be separately considered in each House, and if one or more of them are approved by two-thirds of each House, the same shall become part of the law, notwithstanding the objection of the President. Objection was made and the resolution was not received. It will be re-introduced on Monday.

Bills passed authorizing the Seneca Nation of Indians to grant titles to lands in York for cemetery purposes, opening to settlement lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompaghre and White River Utes and increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Indian affairs to $5,000.

Adjourned.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The Senate bill to refund to the estate of John W. Forney $27,684 paid by him when Secretary of the Senate to cover a defalcation in his office was passed.

Sen. Allison presented the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and explained that the only disagreements were upon the sixth section for the transfer of the records of the Surgeon General's office, and the distribution of the new State, War and Navy building between the different departments.

After debate the conference report was adopted as to the items agreed to, and the Senate insisted upon its disagreement upon the points referred to and ordered a new conference. Allison, Dawes and Davis (W. Va.) were appointed.

The Revenue bill was taken up, the pending amendment being the one to reduce the tobacco tax to eight cents per pound.

After debate the amendment was voted down—yeas 18, nays 38. Not one of the Democrats voted no.

The question next recurred upon the committee amendment to the tobacco section, striking out the clause allowing a rebate to the amount of the reduction upon all stocks on hand at the time the law takes effect.

Sen. Mahone moved to amend the amendment by inserting in lieu of the provision proposed to be stricken out the following: "Provided that on all original and unbroken factory packages such articles (cigars and cigarettes) including smoking and manufactured tobacco held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of the reduction, providing the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been ascertained or presented within 30 days following the date of reduction."

Sen. Allison opposed the amendment.

Sen. Morgan suggested a modification of the pending amendment allowing the payment of a rebate to manufacturers in stamps at a reduced rate. Adopted.

Sen. Mahone's amendment was then agreed to.

The section, as further perfected, on motion of Sen. Horr, was then adopted in the following form:

"Section 4. That on cigars which shall be manufabtured and sold, or removed for consumption, or sold on and after the first day of October, 1882, there shall be assessed and collected the following tax to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute, $4 per thousand, and on cigarettes, weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, 75 cents per 1,000; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $4 per 1,000; provided that on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, held by manufacturers on dealers at the time of such reduction shall go into effect upon which the taxes have been paid there shall be allowed a drawback of the full amount of reduction, provided the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been ascertained or presented within 30 days following the date of reductions, and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps of reduced rate. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations, and prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this into effect."

The fifth section, in relation to sugar duties, was read, and Sen. Hale moved to strike out the requirement for the tests of saccharine strengths in sugars by polariscope.

After remarks by Sen. Sherman in opposition, the Senate, without disposing of the subject, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Messrs. Payson and Knott presented the views of the minority of the Judiciary Committee upon the subject of the Northern Pacific land grant. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the regular order to be the further consideration of the bill to allow drawback on foreign material used in connection with domestic materials in the construction of steam and sail vessels for foreign account, and the pending question to be on an amendment offered by Tucker (Va.) extending its provisions to vessels constructed for domestic account.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered upon Tucker's amendment was agreed to, and Kelly immediately made his motion to recommit the bill, but the hour devoted to this class of business having expired, the matter went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) submitted the conference report of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. The report announces the agreement on all items in the bill, except the transfer of records in the Surgeon-General's office to the office of the Adjutant-General. As the bill originally passed the House it appropriated $19,880,273; as it passed the Senate it appropriated $20,276,300; as agreed upon by the Conference Committee it appropriated $20,088,000. The conference report was not agreed to and a further conference ordered.

The following bills were referred:

By Mr. Anderson (Kas.)—To collect from the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying certain lands.

By Mr. Knott (Ky.)—Declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and remaining unpatented on the 1st of July, 1882; also a joint resolution requesting the President to see that no patent shall be issued to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for any lands remaining unpatented on the 1st of July, 1882, or until Congress shall have acted upon the foregoing bill.

By Mr. Dingley—Fixing the duty on imported hay at 20 per cent. ad valorem; also against a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and six Representatives to investigate the condition and wants of American shipping interests, and report at the next session of Congress.

By Mr. Fowler (N. Y.)—Proposing a Constitutional amendment granting the President the right to veto any distinct item or provision of a bill, while approving other items.

By Mr. Atkins (Tenn.)—To protect the Treasury.

By Mr. Chase—To make bills of lading negotiable.

District of Columbia business was then taken up and an attempt to repeal all license taxes on all commercial travelers failed under the rules.

Adjourned.

BANK CLOSED.

Excitement at Jonesboro, Ill.—Assets and Liabilities.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—E. A. Wellard, a banker and large grain dealer of Jonesboro, Ill., has been missing for a week past, and yesterday his bank was closed and an announcement of suspension posted on its doors. This was a great surprise to the many depositors of the institution, and a large and excited crowd of farmers and others who had money on deposit, collected around the bank and made serious threats against the personal safety of its officers unless a committee, appointed by them, was immediately admitted and allowed to examine the affairs of the concern. This committee was finally allowed to make an investigation, and after examination reported to the outside crowd that the liabilities of the bank were about $150,000, and the assets estimated at $53,000. These assets are believed to be exaggerated, and it is thought depositors will receive very small parts of their funds.

The whereabouts of Willard are not known, but Sheriff Kandleman, of Union County, of which Jonesboro is the County seat, who has about $15,000 in the bank, arrived here last night in search of him, and will use every endeavor to ferret him out. Cotton and other speculations are said to be the cause of the failure.

Louisiana Lottery Company—Postmaster General Howe's Decision.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Postmaster General Howe has addressed a very elaborate reply to the recent inquiry of Rep. Robertson, of Louisiana, as to the legality of the Louisiana Lottery Company and as to its right to transmit and receive mail matter through the United States mails. In his reply Postmaster General Howe states that the Louisiana Lottery Comyany is a legal corporation, and as such has a right to send and receive mail matter through the mails. In support of this position, he cites the action of the Louisiana Legislature and of the people of the State in incorporating a clause in the Louisiana Constitution confirming the legality of the Louisiana Lottery Company, as well as to the proceedings had under his immediate predecessor. Rep. Robertson does not agree with the Postmaster General on this question, and is supported in his dissent by the majority of the Louisiana delegation. In view, however, of the decision of the Postmaster General no course is left them save to amend the law, if that be possible, so as to exclude the mail matter of the Louisiana lottery from the mails. Some attempt of this sort will be made by those who are fighting the lottery company.

Grand Army Encampment.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 22.—The annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opened here last evening with the arrival of some hundreds of excursionists, is now fully under way, James M. Vanderslice, department commander, in command. Representatives from over 100 posts are here, with about 1,500 men already in camp, including many Philadelphians and the Weccacoe Legion Band. Special trains have been arriving during the day, and the town is crowded with strangers, who are enjoying themselves on this memoriable ground. So far the attendance is greater than in any previous year.

Pattison Accepts.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Robert E. Pattison has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee of the Democratic State Convention appointed to notify him of his nomination for Governor:

"GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of July 21, advising me of the action of the Democratic State Convention. I accept the nomination for Governor, and, if chosen for the office by the people, I will strive to perform its duties to their satisfaction. ROBERT E. PATTISON."

Duellist Held for Murder.

PETERSBUG, Va., July 22.—Richard Garland, who shot and killed Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, in a duel in Lunenburg County last week, was examined yesterday before three County Magistrates, who, after hearing the testimony of witnesses, sent him on trial for murder at the next term of the County Court, to be held on the second Monday of next month. Bail was refused. The prisoner will be committed to jail. This is the second examination held since the shooting.

Attempt to Burn a Town.

PORTLAND, Or., July 23.—An unsuccessful attempt was made Friday night to burn the Town of Seattle, Wy. Ter. The attempt was evidently made by a brother of Payne, who was lynched last Spring by the citizens of this place, and his gang of desperados. At the tap of the bell the vigilance committee met and hastily prepared a list of 20 prominent roughs and notified them to leave before daylight or abide the consequences. The order was obeyed and the Town cleared.

Mrs. Oakes Ames Dead.

BOSTON, July 23.—The widow of Hon. Oakes Ames, of Credit Mobilier fame, died last night at the family residence in North Easton. Mrs. Eveline O. Ames was the daughter of Josiah Gilmore, of Easton, and was born in June, 1809, being a little over 73 years of age at the time of her death. She leaves three sons—Oakes, Oliver and Frank M.—all married, and one daughter, Mrs. Henry W. French.

Russian Jews.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Arrangements have been completed for sending about 50 of the Russian refugees recently arrived here to form a colony in South-western Kansas. The land has been selected, and the party will leave here Wednesday night, under charge of two gentlemen of the Hebrew Relief Association. There are 12 families in the colony and 12 young men.

Planetoid Discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from Prof. Forester, of Berlin, the announcement of the discovery by J. Palisa, at Pola, Austria, on the 20th of July, 1882, of a planetoid of the twelfth magnitude in 22h. 9m. 7s. right ascension, 12 degrees seven minutes of south declination, with a daily motion of four minutes south.

A Challenge.

MILWAUKEE, July 24.—John Donaldson has issued the following challenge: "I hereby challenge any man in America, excepting John L. Sullivan, 'Tug' Wilson preferred, to fight me, with or without gloves, for $5,000 a side. The fight to take place within 500 miles from Milwaukee, and within six weeks from the date the articles are signed.

Killed With a Pitchfork.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—During a fight last night between a young man named Peter Riley and John C. Conemy, 65 years old, the latter was stabbed in the head with a pitchfork by Riley. The wounded man died at an early hour this morning. Riley has been apprehended.

An Extraordinary Cause of Death.

HASTINGS, July 23.—A farmer named Garmine, of Irving Township, Barry Co., in binding wheat yesterday met with an accident which caused his death in an extraordinary manner. A straw ran up his nose, which commenced bleeding. All efforts to stop the flow were unavailing and he died in the evening.

The Honey Dew.

DENVER, Col., July 23.—The oldest inhabitant was surprised to-day by the falling of what is called the honey dew, and leaves of trees and shrubbery were covered with a thick coating of this dew. It is a phenomenon almost unknown in Colorado, and is exactly like honey.

The End of the Long Fast at Hand.

WABASH, Ind., July 21.—Miss Elizabeth Oswalt, the young lady who has been fasting for so long, is now at death's door, and the prospect is that she will not survive 24 hours longer. She has been sinking rapidly for two days.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1882.

BUSINESS EPITOME.

There has been a notable increase of activity in many branches of trade within the week just closed. The excellence and abundance of the Winter wheat harvest, the favorable outlook for a fine crop of Spring-sown wheat, the greatly improved condition of the corn and a magnificent hay crop have tended to impart confidence in business circles, and from now until the close of the year activity will be a market feature of the business of the country. Business is on a sound basis, and as conservatism is seen on all sides, the failures will very likely be confined to small limits.

At New York there was a good average week's business in general trade. The cotton market was dull. Leather trade quiet and prices steady. Hardware improving. At Chicago general business partakes of midsummer quietude. Staples are in good demand. The lumber market is rather stronger. At Baltimore the grocery trade is quiet. Sugars slow. Coffees firm. At Boston the dry goods trade has improved. All kinds of dry and pickled fish continue to bring higher prices than realized this season or since war times. Trade is very good for mackerel, and readily taken on arrival. At New Orleans, cotton quiet. Sugar shows no improvement. Supplies are decreasing and business is confined to the local trade. Molasses—In the absence of plantation goods the demand is wholly supplied with rebolled and mixed goods. Rice—Market very dull at unchanged prices. Rainy weather has retarded the harvesting of the new crop. There were 131 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, an increase of 7 over the preceding week, and 49 more than the corresponding week last year. The Middle States had 41, an increase of 12; New England States 13, a decrease of 12; Southern States, 23, an increase of 8; Western States 40, a decrease of 6; California and the Territories 14, an increase of 5; Canada 11, an increase of 2. In the principal trades they were as follows: General traders, 23; grocers, 22; manufacturers, 12; liquors, 8; hardware, 6; clothing, 5; dry goods, 4; millinery, 4; shoes, 3; fancy goods, 3; jewelry, 3; produce, 3; grain, 3; lumber, 3; confectioners, 3; butchers, 3; gents' furnishing goods, 2; stationers, 2; hats, 2; tobacco and cigars, 2.

To-day's reports up to latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 3 ₩ cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4@5½ ₩ cent. Bar silver, 113⅜c. Sterling Exchange steady; actual business $4.85¼ for 60 days and $4.88¼ for sight. Government bonds irregular. State securities dull. Railroad bonds active and strong. Stocks—After 11 o'clock the market continued active, but prices were weak and at noon recorded a decline of ¼@2 ₩ cent., in which Richmond & West Point, Denver, Lake Erie & Western, Louisville & Nashville, and New Jersey Central were prominent.

Government Bonds—U. S. 6's extended, 102; U. S. 5's extended, 101⅛; 4½s coupons, 115; 4's coupons, 120⅝; Pacific sixes of 95, 130.

The changes in Government bonds, as compared with Tuesday, a week since, are as follows:

	July 25.	July 18
U. S. 6's extended	102	102
" 5 coupons	101⅛	102
" 4½s coupons	115	114¼
" 4s coupons	120⅝	119⅝
Pacific 6s, 95	130	130

The following shows the imports and exports, other than of securities, at New York, since January 1, for 1881 and 1882.

IMPORTS.

	1881.	1882.
Merchandise	$238,575,452	$283,125,473
Specie	30,158,313	2,082,518
Total imports	$268,733,765	$285,207,991
Increase, merchandise		$44,550,021
Decrease, specie		28,075,795
Total increase		$16,474,226

EXPORTS.

	1881.	1882.
Merchandise	$210,715,665	$175,307,751
Specie	6,473,525	37,848,810
Total exports	$217,189,190	$213,156,561
Decrease, merchandise		$35,407,914
Increase, specie		31,375,285
Total decrease		$ 4,032,629
	1881.	1882.
Balance against the port	$51,544,585	$72,051,430
Increase		$20,506,845

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ended Saturday:

Loans, increase	$5,366,500
Specie, decrease	1,677,700
Legal tenders, decrease	468,500
Deposits, increase	1,259,400
Circulation, decrease	45,400
Reserve, decrease	2,461,050

Banks now hold $8,046,900 in excess of legal requirements.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: Do Bank Examiners examine? Do they really count the bank's money, and investigate what their reserve really is? When the Third National Bank of St. Louis was robbed by its cashier of between $150,000 and $200,000, about half its reserve, the Bank Examiners actually counted the money to see how much be had left, and a prominent bank officer says that as far as he knows, that is the first occasion upon which a National Bank's cash has been actually examined. The cash is never actually counted. The bundles alleged to contain $2,000 or $9,000 were checked off on a piece of paper, but not opened to see if it really contained $1,000 or $5,000. The cash is taken for granted, and the examiner does not go over it as it should be gone over. In fact, nothing but an actual daily account of the money will detect stealing, and huge as the job may be in some banks, the man or men who do the counting should have no connection with the men who receive or pay out money.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 Red Wheat for cash in this market closed at 110¼c; on Wednesday 110c was the value; on Thursday it was placed at 110¼c; on Friday it went up to 111c; on Saturday it was recorded at 110c, and on yesterday it marked 107c, or a decline during the week of 3¼c. Old Wheat has been firm.

At the present time the largest winter wheat crop ever grown in America has been to a great extent secured in the very best condition, and reports from the spring wheat sections are most encouraging. Corn is making rapid progress, and the crop is likely to be much larger than was calculated upon a few weeks since. The South and Southwest are expected to have corn for export this year, instead of importing it. The Baltimore Journal of Commerce says: "From all information that can now be gathered we see no reason to anticipate a yield of less than 500,000,000 bu. or about the same as in 1880. At the outside, our total requirements for food and seed during 1882-83 will not be over about 305,000,000 bu, which would leave an exportable surplus of 195,000,000 bu, while the old stock now in the country added to this would allow us to export during the present crop year fully 200,000,000 bu. and still carry over into the following year a balance of probably 15,000,000 bu or more. The highest amount of wheat ever exported in one year was 186,000,000 bu, and that during a year when the crops of almost every European country had partially failed, and before India had begun to ship largely, and, moreover, it was a season of a very short yield in Russia; so that we may feel assured of having enough wheat this year, under ordinary circumstances, to meet all the requirements of Europe. At the same time it seems to be an admitted fact that Europe will need much larger importations than last year, as her granaries are nearly bare of stock, and her crop prospects are not very promising. The crop reports from Europe show that the amount of cereals raised will be larger than last year. Considerable injury has been reported in various places, but as a whole the damage has not been positively alarming. Prices have naturally declined in America, and will touch a yet lower point within the coming week, providing the political situation in Europe does not lead to complications that threaten war.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was a fair quantity of cash Wheat sold and prices were steady, the close being a shade weak.

For future delivery there was an active market, but prices at the close were a little weak, and as compared with yesterday a decline is noted on near months. Seller July opened at 106¾c and closed at 106c, ¾c decline. Seller August was irregular, starting at 103⅝c and closing at 103c, ⅝c off. Seller September, 104½@103⅜c, latter to close ⅛c higher. Seller October ¾c advance at 105c, but one lot selling. Seller the year, 103½c at first and 103⅛c to close, ⅛c off.

Cash Corn—Moderate movement and a little higher. No 2 ½c up at 80½c. Rejected Corn, 79c. No Grade, 69c. For future delivery 45,000 bushels sold. Prices were a little stronger. Seller July, 80½c. Seller the year, 65¾c, then 65½c and finally 65¾c, ¾c up.

General Produce.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Nothing doing and prices nominally unchanged. Canal freights firm and higher; wheat, 4½c; corn nominal, 4¼c.

DETROIT, July 25.—Flour unchanged at $——@——. Wheat weak; No. 1 white, spot, seller July, 127c; seller August, 103c; seller September, 103c, asked; seller October, 103¾c; seller the year at 102¼c; No. 2 red, 107c; seller August, 103⅛c asked; No. 2 white, nominal. Receipts—wheat, 17,000 bu; shipments, 60,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour dull and unchanged; family, $5 75@6 00; fancy, $6 30@7 00. Wheat unsettled and lower; No 2 Red, 98@100. Corn irregular at 80½@81½c. Oats easier at 66c. Rye quiet at 75. Barley at ——c. Pork quiet at $22. Lard dull at $12 25. Bacon quiet and unchanged at $——. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 116c. high-wines at ——c. Combination sales of finished goods, 500 bbls. on a basis of 116.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Wheat—Receipts, 42,000 bu; shipments, 38,000 bu; in store, —— bu; market weak and lower; No. 2 red cash, 87c; July, ——c; August, 86c; No. 3, cash, ——c; July, 84c; August, ——c. Corn—Receipts, 1,700 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu; in store, —— bu; market weak; No. 2 mixed, cash, 69c; July, ——c; August, 69½c; the year, 48⅝c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, ——c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, cash, 37½c; July, ——c; August, 30c. Butter weak and unchanged. Eggs unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Flour—Market dull; shippers doing little; western and Pennsylvania extras, $3 50@4 00; Minnesota extras, $5 00@6 50; do straight, $6 50@6 75; Pennsylvania extra family, $4 00@5 87½; choice, $5 50; Ohio extra family, good, $5 12½; choice old wheat, $6 40; fancy, $6 75; Minnesota patents, $7 50@8 00; winter patents, $7 00@7 70; Ohio new process, $7 50. Rye flour, $4 00@4 25. Wheat dropped 2½@3c on favorable crop reports, increased receipts and unfavorable cable accounts; No. 2 Red in elevator, ——c; do at grain depot, ——c; do seller July, 118@118c. Corn—market poorly supplied with local lots, for which there is a light demand at ½@1c lower price; sail mixed, 90c; steamer, 87½@90c; No 3, 87@89c; rejected, ——c; sail mixed seller July, ——@——c. Oats in fair demand; No 1 white, ——c; No. 2 do, 75c; do, to arrive, 73½c; No. 3 do, 74c; No. 2 mixed, 70½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Wheat unsettled; No 2 hard nominal; 121c for No. 2; 121c seller July; 103¼c seller August, 101c seller September; seller the year nominal; 90c for No. 3; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Receipts, 32,000 bu. Shipments, 10,000 bu. Corn tame at 78c for No. 2; 73c for rejected. Oats weak at 55c for No. 2; 61c for choice white. Rye weak at 68c for No. 1; 67c for No 2. Barley lower at 74c for No. 2; —c seller September; —c for Extra No. 3.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Wheat unsettled and weak; winter 103@103¼c; spring nominal; regular, 102¾c; seller July 98¾c; seller August, 98⅝c; seller September, 97⅝c. Corn stronger at 77¼c cash; —c seller July; 76¼c seller August; 75⅞c seller September; —c seller October; 67c seller the year. Oats steady at 56c cash; 54½c seller July; 38⅝c seller August; 35¼c seller September. Rye at 67c. Barley lower at 83c. Whisky at 117c. Pork firmer; $21 07½ cash; $—@— seller August; $21 27½ seller September; $21 37½ seller October. Lard weak and lower at $12 30 cash; $—— seller July; $—@— seller August; $12 42½ seller September; $12 52½ seller October. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 market active and unchanged; light, $7 50@8 20; mixed packing, $7 60@8 15; heavy, $8 30@8 20. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; good natives steady; exports, at $7 40@7 80; good to choice shipping, $6 40@6 90; common to fair, $4 50@4 90; mixed butchers, $2 40@4 90; stockers and feeders, $——; grass Texans, at $3 50@5 00.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour quiet and lower; western superfine, $3 00@3 75; extra, $4 00@5 25; family, $5 @5 25. Wheat—western spot lower and active, closing steady; No. 2 winter red spot, 116¼c asked; seller July, 115¾@116c; seller August, 113¼@113⅝c; seller September, 113½@113¾c, seller October, 115¼c, asked. Corn—western dull; mixed spot, 82c asked; seller July, 83c bid; seller August, 83½@84¼c; seller September, 85@85¼c; seller October, 83c bid; steamer, —c. Oats quiet; western spot steady; western white, 66@67c; mixed, 63@65c; Pennsylvania, 65@68c. Rye quiet at 85c. Hay firm at $17 00@18 00. Provisions—market steady; mess pork, $22 25@23 25. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $11@13 75. Bacon—shoulders, $12 00; clear rib sides, $15 25. Hams, $15 50@16 25. Lard—refined, $14 00. Butter firm; western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 23@27c. Eggs lower at 15c. Petroleum unchanged; refined, 6⅛c. Coffee firm; rio cargoes, 8¾@9¾c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9⅛c. Whisky firm at 118c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, firm. Receipts—Flour, 2,311 bbls; wheat, 215,439 bu; corn, 4,151 bu; oats, 3,251 bu; rye, 780 bu. Shipments—Wheat 205,443 bu; corn, 8,267 bu. Sales—Wheat, 991,744 bu; corn, 22,505 bu.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Flour lower; XXX, $3 90@4 00; family, $4 50@3 60; choice, $5 40@5 50; fancy, $5 60@5 65. Wheat opened better, closing weak and lower; No. 2 red, 96¾@97¾c cash; 96¼c bid seller July; 96¼c seller August; 98¾c seller September; 100c seller October; 95½c seller the year; No. 3 do, 94@96c. No. 4 do —c. Corn higher and fairly active; 77¼@78¼c cash; 77½c bid seller July; 76@76¼c seller August; 74¼@75c seller September; 70½c seller October; 61¾c seller the year. Oats better; 50@50½c cash; 50¼c seller July; 35c seller August, 34c seller September; 33¾c seller the year. Rye nominal at —c bid. Barley nominal. Lead unchanged at $4 80. Butter unchanged; creamery, —@—c; dairy, —@—c; country, —@—c. Eggs unchanged. Whisky steady at 116c. Pork—better feeling; jobbing at $21 40@12 50. Dry salt meats entirely nominal; nothing doing. Bacon firmer shoulders, $10 25@short ribs, $14; short clear, $14 50; long clear, $14 00. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 157,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 61,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 256,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, —— bu; barley, —— bu.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Flour—Receipts, 15,000 bbls; sales, 13,000 bbls; market dull and unchanged; Ohio, $4 90@5 75; choice $5 80@8 00; superfine and western, $3 75@4 90; common to good extra, $4 80@5 75; choice, $5 80@9 00; choice white wheat, $5 75@8 25. Wheat ¼@½c higher; somewhat feverish, fair speculative business; sales 120,000 bu No. 2 red, seller July, 116¼@117½c; 380,000 bu do seller August, 114½@115¼c; 280,000 bu do seller September, 114½@115¼c; 296,000 bu do seller October, 116¼@116¾c; 78,000 bu do seller November, 117½@117¾c; 260,000 bu do seller the year, 114¼@115c; —— bu No. 1 white, seller September, ——c. Corn 1@1¼c better and rather quiet; mixed western, spot, 80@85c; futures, 78½@85c; sales, 328,000 bu. Oats—cash and seller July firm, others 1@1½c lower; western, 65@76c; sales, 90,000 bu, including No. 2 seller July at 68c and seller August at 51@51½c. Beef quiet and firm; new extra, $——. Pork held very firm and trade light, new mess, $22 00; old, $21 00. Lard about 5c higher and firm; steam rendered at $12 80. Butter dull and in buyers' favor; western, 14@25c; Elgin creamery, 25½c. Cheese weak at 8@11½c. Sugar quiet. Molasses firm. Petroleum firm. Rice dull. Coffee firm. Freights firm. Spirits turpentine dull at 45½@46c. Rosin steady at $1 90@2 00. Tallow firm at 8½@8¾c for western. Eggs firm at 22@23c.

Special reports from London and Liverpool are as follows:

LONDON, July 25—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat, not much doing. Arrived Corn unchanged. To arrive Wheat rather dull. To arrive Corn steady. To arrive California Wheat declined 6d. To arrive Corn off coast advanced 3d. To arrive Red Winter Wheat off coast declined 3@6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—1:00 P. M.—Wheat dull and easier. Corn rather easier. No. 2 Spring Wheat, 9s.8d; No. 3 Spring, 9s.; Red Winter, 10s.1d. California Wheat declined 1d. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat and Corn dull.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

LONDON, July 24.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Wheat has been stationary. Foreign breadstuffs have shown an occasional decline of 6d@1s. The scarcity of maize enabled sellers to maintain extreme prices. Oats declined about 3d, and have a weakening tendency. The off coast cargo trade has been inactive, California showing a decline of fully 1s. There have been 12 fresh arrivals and four sales; eight were withdrawn and four remain, including one California. Sales of English wheat during the week, 12,180 qrs. at 49s.2d ₩ qr., against 13,683 qrs. at 46s.10d ₩ qr. for the corresponding week last year.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Hogs—Market quiet; common and light, $6 50@8 30; packing and butchers', $7 80@8 80. Receipts, 423 head; shipments, —— head.

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—The Commercial Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, —— head; market weak and slow; Texas steers, $3 72@3 75; native cows, $2 50@3 50; no good native steers on sale.

Hogs—Receipts, 1800 head; shipments, —— head; market firm and 5c higher; bulk of sales at $7 90@8 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 130 head; shipments, —— head; market quiet and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., July 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head; market fair; prime cattle, $7 00@7 50; fair to good, $6 00@6 50; common, $4 50@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,400 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $8 60@8 80; Baltimores, $8 40@8 50; Yorkers, $7 75@8 15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,400 head; market active; best, $4 50@5 00; fair to good, $3 75@4 25; common, $2 75@3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Cattle—Market inactive; sales, 3,200 head; prime, $8 00@8 50; good, $7 00@7 87½; medium, $6 00@6 75; common, $4 25@5 75; fat cows, $4 00@5 25; dressed beeves, $——@——.

Sheep—market dull; sales, 10,000 head; prime, $5 25@5 50; good, $4 75@5 00; medium, $4 25@4 50; common, $3 75@4 00; culls, $3 25@3 50.

Hogs—Market active and firm; sales, 3,300 head; prime, $11 50@12 00; good, $——@——; light mixed, $——@——.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,301 head; extreme tops few and unchanged; other grades ¼@½c lower; very best, $7 10@8 00; first quality, $5 75@6 75; medium, $4 25@5 75; ordinary, $3 25@4 25; most sales at $4 50@6 50.

Swine—Receipts, 3,307 head; light supply and only moderate demand at $10 75@11 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,588 head; sheep quoted at $3 00@5 25; lambs, $4 00@6 00.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,200 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market inactive but strong at 5@10c advance; common to good mixed, $7 60@8 25; heavy packing and shipping, $8 30@8 80; Philadelphias and larders $——@——; light, $7 60@8 25; skips and culls $5 00@7 00.

Cattle—Receipts to-day, 5,500 head; shipments 1,600 head; good natives very scarce and 10@15c higher; market generally strong; exports, $7 40@8 00; good to choice shipping steers, $5 40@7 20; common to fair, $5 00@6 00; mixed butchers' dull at $2 35@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 40; range cattle in liberal supply and steady; Texans, $3 50@4 00 for common to medium cows and steers; $4 25@5 00 for good to choice, half breeds, $4 25@5 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 500 head; shipments, 200 head; general market slow and weak; poor to fair, $3 00@3 75; medium to good, $4 00@4 25; choice, $4 25@4 60.

BUFFALO, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,000 head; consigned through, 129 cars; demand good at full prices for good cattle; common in fair demand but fully 25c lower; good to choice steers, $6 85@7 25; extra, $7 50; fair to good shippers, $6 25@6 75; medium, $5 75@6 40; light steers, $4 50@5 50; common butchers', $6 00@6 40; Texans and Cherokees, $3 90@4 40; stockers, $3 75@4 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,500 head; consigned through 18 cars; good demand and market a shade higher; fair to good clipped sheep, $4 00@4 50; choice to fancy, $4 75@5 25; western lambs, $5 00@5 50. Best grades disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,800 head; consigned through 63 cars; market dull; Yorkers, $8 25@8 50; light do, $7 75@8 10; good medium weights, $8 00@8 80; pigs, $7 00@7 25.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,200 head; making 10,350 head for the week, against 13,100 head last week; opening sales were at a small advance, but the market closed weaker and lower; fair to good Texas and Cherokee steers, $9 25@10 00; light Colorado half-breed steers, $9 75@12 75; fair to prime native steers, $13 00@15 00; 10 cars arrived for export trade. Shipments for the week ended Saturday, 100 live cattle, 598 quarters of beef, 1411 live sheep, 54 carcasses of mutton, and —— dressed pigs.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for two days, 15,000 head; making 42,900 for the week, against 46,700 head last week; fair demand; sheep, $4 00@5 85 ₩ 100 lbs; lambs, $6 25@8 00; 4 cars Colorado lambs, the first of the season, sold at $6 75@7 00.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 7,000 head; making 17,600 head for the week, against 20,500 head last week; live hogs steady at $7 70@8 70 ₩ 100 lbs for poor to choice.

Miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS.

The demand for dry goods in the Eastern markets from first hands is very fair for the season. The jobbing trade both East and West in seasonable goods was of a satisfactory kind.

BROOM CORN.

Broom Corn in Chicago is quoted: Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 10½@11½c; self-working green 9½@10c; do red-tipped, 8½@9¼c; red brush 7½@8½c; inferior, damaged and stained 4½@7c; crooked, 5@5½c.

PETROLEUM.

Latest advices from Pittsburg say: Petroleum quiet, not steady. New wells are reported almost daily. It is alleged that the production is up to 100,000 bbls per day. Opened at 56⅝c, sold down to 56¼c, up to 56⅝c, at which it closed.

GROCERIES.

Advices from New York, say: In coffee the market is moderately active; a demand sprung up for distribution, which steadied prices, but large operators are out of the market. The market for raw sugars remains about steady, and is dependent upon the requirements of refiners, whose trade has not opened yet to any great extent. Refined sugars have been fairly active at somewhat better prices, and concessions were made in some cases to attract sales. Tea trade dull; prices about the same.

HARDWARE, ETC.

The general hardware trade is in very good condition, especially for light goods. At Pittsburg the situation of general business has not changed since last week; all branches of trade are feeling the effects of the strike, and no improvement is expected while the existing state of affairs continue. Pig iron is dull and unchanged. The demand is light and the offerings small. Nearly all of the furnaces have been blown out. Manufactured iron is also dull. Orders are few at unchanged rates. Glass is dull and unchanged. All of the factories have closed for the summer season.

LIVE STOCK.

We clip the following from the Drovers' Journal of a late date: The disappointment which sheep-raisers feel at the comparatively low prices which both mutton and wool are bringing is very great, because there seemed to be every reason for expecting that sheep would sympathize, in some degree, at least, with the general good feeling which has characterized the sale of other kinds of stock. With the exception of a slight spurt in the spring, however there has been nothing in the sheep trade which approached the buoyancy and strength in the market for either cattle or hogs. This state of affairs naturally tends to discourage sheep-growers, but a glance at the probable causes will show that they have largely stood in their own light. Of the entire receipts this year there have been very few flocks of really marketable sheep, and it would be an easy matter to reckon on one's fingers the number of lots marketed which would in England be considered fit for the butchers' block. The reason why mutton has been selling so much lower than other kinds of meat is because consumers in this City, at least, have found it almost an impossibility to secure more than an occasional cut of mutton worthy of the name. Sheep raisers must improve their ways considerably before they need expect much improvement in the consumptive demand for mutton.

"Records," says an English journal, "show that of live cattle shipped for Europe from American and Canadian ports last year, 8,251 animals were thrown overboard, 498 were landed dead, while 472 arrived so much injured and exhausted that they were killed at the place of landing. This makes a total of 9,221 animals which, in the space of 12 months, were either lost or seriously injured in the passage across the Atlantic."

THE HOP CROP.

The Freeman's (N. Y.) Journal, published in one of the most extensive hop growing districts of New York, says that while the crop does not promise to be an average from present appearance of the vine, it may prove much larger than most growers predict, and the weather late in the season may be such as to blast the hopes even of those who expect a light crop. Those who have held their hops till late this season in the hop district of this State are now selling them freely at 34c to 40c, according to quality. In about a month new hops will be upon the market and the yearlings may be worth 10c more, or, as is frequently the case, they may drop as much more. The Oneida Union says that the outlook for the next new crop is better than two or three weeks ago, but no amount of favorable weather will be able to bring the yield up to anything like an average one. The following statistics, said to be reliable, which are of interest to the trade are furnished:

Years.	Crop of the world, bales.	Consumption of world, bales.
1877	1,162,800	797,000—365,899 surp'us
1878	926,000	816,000—110,000 surplus
1879	517,000	827,000—309,400 short'ge
1880	838,000	838,000—even
1881	780,000	850,000—70,000 shortage
1882	*575,000	*865,000—290,000 short'ge

*Estimated: England 132,000 bales; Germany 377,000 bales; America 116,000 bales.

WOOL.

The Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, says of the wool market: New wool continues to arrive quite freely, although receipts are still small compared with the large receipts in July last year. The business of the week has been far the largest we have had to report for a year, but these large transactions have not imparted any increased firmness to the market, as holders are free sellers at the current rates. Stocks are also rapidly accumulating, notwithstanding the large sales. There is an abundance of wool here and in the interior, and it begins to be quite evident, to both manufacturers and dealers, that we have raised enough clothing wool this year to supply all our wants, and that no machinery will have to be stopped, even if we do not import a pound of this description. From abroad nothing new has been received. The private advices from Australia confirm our previous statements. The clip of that country will be quite defective on account of the drouth, which still exists in some sections, and selections of Australia, suited to the wants of our market, will be difficult to find. The large increase in the domestic clip makes us independent of any supplies from that quarter. The sales of washed fleeces have not been so large as last week, but amount to a fair average. The business in unwashed fleeces has been quite large. In combing and delaine fleeces there is more doing and prices range as we have quoted for some weeks past. Pulled wools have been in demand.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, X, XX and XXX, 40@45c; Ohio No. 1, 43@46c; Michigan, 39@40c; combing and delaine, 43@47c; Texas, 26@33c; Territory, 19@29½c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 18@35c; California spring, 15@30c; California lambs, —c; super and extra pulled, 31@45c; noils, 32@35c; scoured 35@85c.

Notes.

A Florida paper says that within a radius of eight miles of Sanford, in that State, there are 2,992 orange groves, containing 165,235 trees, and, although only five per cent. of the trees are now bearing, they produce 2,500,000 oranges annually. The entire state is said to produce 10,000,000 oranges.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, says: "An authentic report shows that the stocks of sugar on the Island on June 30, amounted to 178,350 tons, against 100,032 tons at the same date last year. The exports since January 1, amounted to 388,410 tons, against 339,965 tons for the same period last year. Complaints are made of an injurious drought at Sagua."

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer states that the increase in the number of cotton spindles in Southern States during the year 1881-82 has been as follows: Georgia, 106,000; Alabama, 34,000; Tennessee, 24,000; Mississippi, 32,000; Louisiana, 21,000; North Carolina, 48,000; South Carolina, 96,000; total new spindles, 361,000. The paper named adds that, estimating the cost at $27 per spindle, the investment represents $9,763,000, which, with 25 per cent. additional sum to operate with, indicates about $12,214,000 placed in the industry in the South.

The latest census bulletin gives some interesting facts as to the sugar cane production of the United States in 1880. The production of sugar reached 139,000 hhds. and of molasses nearly 17,000,000 gals. This is a remarkable increase over the amount reported in 1870, when 87,000 hhds of sugar and 6,000,000 gals of molasses were produced; but the present yield does not compare so favorably with that returned by the census of 1860, which was 231,000 hhds of sugar and 15,000,000 gals of molasses. The bulk, both of sugar and molasses, is the production of Louisiana. In the present census returns this State is credited with nearly 11,000,000 gals of molasses and more than 181,500 hhds of sugar. Its production of the former article has nearly trebled since 1870, and of the latter more than doubled.

The Boston Shipping List says: There has been a material advance in pig tin, in sympathy with the rise in the London market, which has been considerably excited by the prospects of war in the east, and our prices are 2@2½c ₩ lb higher than last week. Stocks are very small, and, if navigation on the Suez canal is interrupted, prices are likely to still further advance. In New York the total supply on spot and afloat July 1 was 2,260 tons, with but a few hundred tons of it in second hands, while the consumption promises to be very heavy during the next six months. Tin plates are not materially affected, but holders are very firm, and an advance is not improbable, with pig tin and iron on the rise.

A report just been issued by the Silk Association of America, summing up the statistics of the fiscal year, shows a bright prosperity in this department of industrial activity, while a comparison with the census figures of 1870 reveals a rise in the American silk industry which is as striking as it is gratifying. The value of the goods made in the American factories in the year ended June 30, 1882 was about $38,000,000. In 1870 the value of all products of silk establishments in the United States was $12,000,000. These figures show that the industry has trebled in ten years. The enlargement of productive capacity seems to have been even greater. Since 1870 the factories have increased in number from 86 to 388, looms from 1,500 to 8,000, hands employed from 6,600 to 31,300, and the amount of wages paid during the year from $2,000,000 to $9,500,000.

Rabbit skins have become an important factor as a new trade within a few years past. "All or nearly all of the rabbit skins imported into the United States," says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, "come from New Zealand, and the business of their export from that country has grown wonderfully since 1873, the number of skins exported during that period having increased from 36,716 in 1873 to 8,514,685 in 1881, now costing about 20 cents apiece in this country. The increase in the value of rabbit skins exported from New Zealand has been far greater than the increase in the quantity, a fact owing to a market having been found for them in the United States and the variety of uses to which these skins are now applied. New Zealand rabbit skins were worth 6 cents apiece seven years ago, when the demand for them was limited. The importation of rabbit skins into the United States are made mostly at San Francisco, per the steamers of the lines which sail regularly between that port and ports in the Southern Pacific ocean. Great quantities of the skins are used, not only in the United States, but in Germany, for furs. Furriers ingeniously manage to make the fur of the rabbit look like fine sable, and it is said that the art of doing so has reached a degree of perfection in Hamburg. An interesting fact in connection with the rabbit skin business of New Zealand is that about 20 years ago there was probably not a single animal of the kind in that country, save a few domesticated pets. But since the first rabbits were turned loose they have multiplied so fast that the people now think they must resort to a systematic effort to exterminate the pests, they interfering seriously with sheep raising by denuding whole tracts of the hill country of vegetation. Hundreds of men and dogs are now employed in hunting rabbits in New Zealand."

Logan Recognized at Home.

Chicago Times.

There are indications hither and yon that John A. Logan, of Illinois, has his eye on 1884.